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GALICIA BECOMES FRIENDLY BRIDGE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

By Ambassadors' Decision New Territorial Connection Is Made Between Poland and Rumania

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, March 16.—The signature by the Ambassadors' Conference at Paris of the protocol fixing Poland's frontiers settles for good or ill two delicate problems, which contributed to perpetuating the political chaos in Central Europe since the conclusion of the Paris peace treaties. By this, complete satisfaction is accorded Polish aspirations. The Poles' very advantageous frontier with Russia, as laid down in the Russo-Polish treaty of 1921, was confirmed, and they are conceded also complete sovereignty over Vilna and the province of eastern Galicia.

Thus concludes for the time being a stormy and unduly protracted controversy. That the decision is entirely satisfactory can hardly be claimed, particularly as far as it concerns Galicia. This province is populated by 4,000,000 Ukrainians, a branch of the Little Russian race, who speak their own Slavic tongue and adhere to the old Slavonic rites. Up to 1918, the rich fertile territory of Galicia belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, under which régime the domination of the people by the Austrian-Polish aristocracy was encouraged by Vienna. Upon the capitulation of the Hapsburg armies in 1918, however, the national Ukrainian Council made a bid for independence.

Question of Independence

This plan was recognized by the Allies in the Treaty of St. Germain when they assumed sovereign rights over Galicia, but a mandate was given to Poland for temporary occupation on the understanding that the population would enjoy a full measure of autonomy pending a settlement of the question. Without crediting all the accusations hurled against the Polish Administration it is undeniable that they introduced grave measures of repression in order to strengthen their hold over the country.

Under ordinary circumstances and in view of the doctrine which supposedly animated the Paris conference, Eastern Galicia ought perhaps to be conceded complete independence. There are, however, other arguments which it is impossible to ignore. The creation of innumerable small states in central Europe is not proving an unmixed blessing. The attitude of Russia again has considerably altered the political outlook. An independent Galicia would undoubtedly fall under the influence of a Bolshevik Ukraine, and thereby present the Bolsheviks with a bridgehead in central Europe.

Autonomy Necessary

Furthermore, with Poland and Rumania both threatened by Russia, the interests of peace render territorial connection between the two countries highly desirable as a complement to the defensive treaty already concluded between them. Galicia had, therefore, to be regarded as a friendly bridge or potentially a hostile barrier between them. It is this latter consideration which is principally responsible for the solution reached, and it is significant that Poland owes its success very largely to Rumanian intervention on its behalf.

What is necessary now is that the Allies should insist upon granting a full measure of local autonomy to the Galicians within the Polish state. Provided this obligation is adequately fulfilled the decision taken is likely to prove the lesser of two evils. In any case it opens the way for the full and complete entry of Poland into the Petite Entente—there remain outstanding certain differences with Czechoslovakia—when the new aggrandized countries of central Europe should have sufficient combined strength to stand up even against the Russian attack.

The attribution of Vilna, including the Grodno-Vilna railway to Poland, is almost a foregone conclusion. This may cause dissatisfaction in Lithuania, but in view of the situation in Europe today it is probable that a weak Poland would constitute a standing menace to peace. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen it strategically as much as it is legitimately possible.

FAMOUS LIBRARY GETS BIG PRICES

Chief Purchaser Is Dr. Rosenbach From Philadelphia

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 16.—At the dispersal sale of the famous Britwell Court library during this week Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia was the chief buyer. His purchases include many rare examples of early English literature and books relating to Sir Francis Drake. Possibly one of the best bargains at £51 may be Philip Pease's "Daily Meditations," dated 1688. It may prove to have been printed on an early American press in Cambridge, Mass., by Marmaduke Johnson.

It is believed to be unique. David Gwyn's "Certain English Verses," 1588, which fetched £20 15s., the Jolley sale at the first half of last century, cost Dr. Rosenbach £1050. Very high prices were realized during the first four days of the sale, being nearly £52,000, of which Dr. Rosenbach's share was over £40,000.

Port Baros Solution Sought at Abbazia

By Special Cable

ROME, March 16.—When the Abbazia conference resumed today it is expected that the Yugoslav delegate, Mr. Ribar, will propose the following solution of the vexed question as to the future administration of the Delta of Port Baros. The control of these localities, it is suggested, shall be entrusted to a special consortium whose functions shall be extended also to Fiume, while special commercial privileges are to be granted to the Delta of Port Baros.

It is doubtful whether the Italians will accept the Yugoslav proposal, but it is certain that the Port Baros difficulty is overcome, a great step forward will be made toward a closer understanding between Italy and Yugoslavia.

NATIONS OF WORLD IN SEARCH FOR OIL

Mr. Bedford Denounces Report That Contest Is "Preparedness" Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 16.—The great nations of the world are not engaged in an insatiable search for oil merely to be able to supply their warships, flying machines and motor trucks for purposes of armed conflict. Thus writes A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the March issue of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bedford comments on the active interest of the British Government in the oil situation since the war. He ridicules the idea, however, that the British people are interested in oil supplies as a matter of naval strategy. "No one," he says, "could contemplate the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States without feeling that such a catastrophe would probably mean the complete downfall of civilization."

Pleads Collaboration

Mr. Bedford makes a plea for international collaboration, with a protesting among nations and interests of the risks involved, in developing new fields. Taking Mesopotamia as an example, he says:

It is a fact that the oil deposits there are practically an unknown quantity. Development has not proceeded to a point where the oil is available for commercial purposes. Even if the United States should be given exclusive privileges in Mesopotamia no single financial interest would be justified in assuming the risk of an investment which might involve such great losses.

In the proper development of Mosul and Mesopotamia, American interests—not merely one American interest, but all important American interests—should co-operate with the interests of other nations, to the end that the risks involved be widely distributed and thus minimized; and also that the resources of that country, which are not more than the resources of any other section of the earth, be exploited for the exclusive benefit of a single nation or group of interested parties.

Fair Play Requested

Mr. Bedford points out that all the American Government seeks is that American nationals shall have the same rights and opportunities in other countries that we grant the nationals of other countries in the United States. At the same time he emphasizes this freedom to American citizens is denied by the exclusive policies of the British and Dutch governments in the case of oil fields in India and the Dutch East Indies. He cites also the San Remo agreement, refusing reciprocity in the Mesopotamia fields and those of British and French colonies.

Mr. Bedford continues:

American oil companies ask for no opportunities which are not accorded to other nationals in the United States. They seek merely the opportunity of engaging alongside the oil interests of other nations in opening up the world's undeveloped petroleum resources. To proceed upon any less compromise would be not only narrow and egotistic but would ultimately result in failure to effect the most thoroughgoing and economical production and distribution of the world's limited petroleum supplies.

Mr. Bedford further believes that water has invaded the Mexican oil fields to such an extent American oil companies face a collective loss of at least half their original \$500,000,000 investment in Mexico.



J. Ramsay MacDonald
The Parliamentary Leader of the British Labor Party Was Included Among the Guests at a Banquet Given by King George and Queen Mary

LABOR LEADER DINES WITH KING

J. Ramsay MacDonald and Other Political Notables at Palace

LONDON, March 16.—(By The Associated Press)—For the second time within a fortnight J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, last night dined with royalty—this time at Buckingham Palace, whither he, along with the leaders of the various parties and their wives and prominent society people, was bidden to break bread with the King and Queen.

Through some confusion, the impression had gained circulation that the same Labor members of the House of Commons who dined with the King and the Queen a few days ago at Viscount and Lady Astor's home were included in tonight's list of guests. But later it was learned that Ramsay MacDonald was the only Labor member invited to this function at Buckingham Palace.

The banquet was served in the state dining room, and the celebrated court service of green Sevres was used for the first time in London.

Among the guests were the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, Earl and Countess of Dartmouth and Viscount and Lady Astor.

INHERITANCE LEVY ADVANCE PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16.—As a part of the general program to shift the burden of taxation more onto the shoulders of those "able to pay," there will be waged in the next Congress a vigorous contest by the progressives to raise the inheritance taxes and also to levy a tax on gifts.

James A. Fear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, declared today that he would file his bills to hoist the inheritance levy and on taxing gifts. He said this program would be laid before the newly organized balance of power group of progressives in the House, and with their support he hopes to see legislation passed.

These people still make fire with flint and steel and use stone hammers and shepherds' pipes. Justice is administered through trial by ordeal. The men, who are of remarkable physique, go about armed to the teeth, for they are feudists. The families live in stone huts in the practically valleyless mountains.

"They nearly overwhelmed me with hospitality," Dr. Golder said, "appointing as my special guard a bandit who would not let me out of his sight."

As a result of Dr. Golder's visit into this unfrequented region, the American Relief Administration has sent rations for 10,000 children to the mountain villages where starvation is general. William Driscoll has gone to Daghestan to take charge of the operations.

GREECE DEMANDS MARITZA BOUNDARY

Seeds of Future Discord Would Be Sown by "Indefinite" Project, Says Foreign Minister

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 16.—In an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Alexandris, the Foreign Minister, expressed the hope of Greece that peace would soon be realized in view of the great discontent caused by protracted negotiations and perpetual delays. He laid emphasis on the need for an early settlement of the controversy between the Allies and the Turks because of the impediment to progress along the Aegean seaboard, which the controversy now constitutes.

Confident in the strength of the Hellenic army, Greece, declared Mr. Alexandris, would risk war with the Osmanli rather than continue to bear the suspense.

As for the proposed solution for the Turkish frontier in Europe, the Foreign Minister said his country would insist that the boundary be drawn along the natural flow of the Maritza as other projects of an indefinite character would merely sow the seed for a new outbreak.

Summary Given of Treaty Which Turks Refused to Sign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The British Foreign Office official summary of the treaty offered to Turkey by the allied powers and Greece and which the Turks refused to sign, has just become available here.

The summary states that the treaty is intended to be "bounded on the north by the Bulgarian frontier"

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ALLIED COUNTRIES DECLINE TO TAKE FIRST PEACE STEP

France and Belgium Determined—Question of British Friendship—German Offer

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 16.—The Quai d'Orsay continues to deny the flood of rumors now circulating regarding early negotiations of the Ruhr situation, but it is obvious that a settlement is in the air, and it would not be surprising were there a definite move before long. This kind of talk in itself probably makes for negotiations. It is equivalent to sending out feelers to test the strength of all sides. Much that is now written is clearly untrue. Stories of British interference are incredible. Stories of the presence in Paris of emissaries of Germany, whose nationality is Dutch, Swiss or Norwegian, may also be dismissed, because the French Government will listen only to direct offers from the German Government.

Although in detail all these rumors are probably false, there does seem to be some ground for the impression that within the next few weeks France and Germany will get together for conversations. There can be no question of France and Belgium seeing the whole thing through, but it is an open secret that Belgium, particularly, would be exceedingly glad to do whatever might hasten the day when its troops can be withdrawn.

Forfeiting British Friendship

What troubles it above all is that it is forfeiting British friendship. It cannot, without the risk of losing its independence cultivate an alliance with France alone. With France it is not on a footing of equality. It needs a counterbalancing alliance if it is to keep from becoming a mere satellite state. It must be attached neither to France nor to England, but must be on good terms with both. Now the continuation of the operations, the Belgium did not accept enthusiastically in the first place, but has always supported loyally, causes considerable anxiety, for it is observed that the longer the occupation lasts, the greater is the gulf which is forming between France and England. That is why Belgium urged during the Brussels Conference the need for withdrawal as soon as the priority claims were satisfied, and it is believed that Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, agreed that when Germany began to pay, and no more is owing to Belgium, who has the last speaking right, it would be impossible to expect the little country to maintain an army of occupation in the Ruhr.

Question of Indirect Annexation

Moreover Belgium was apparently concerned about giving the smallest excuse to those who pretend that some kind of detachment of the Ruhr, if not indirect annexation, is intended. It was largely responsible for the issue of the promise to withdraw as Germany pays. There appear to be other little reactions, and L'Echo de Paris tries to point out to its Belgian friends, that it is impossible to discuss the German problem in the same terms as before Jan. 11, and as Belgium seems disposed to do.

Although M. Poincaré has repudiated the idea of enlarging the debates to take in the problems of security, of the Saar, of the commercial clauses, and so on, there persists a desire in certain quarters to open up debates on a general revision of the Treaty of Versailles. Belgium is against anything which might cause fresh disputes with England. These considerations do not in the smallest degree militate against Franco-Belgian determination.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Right Public Thought Essential to Dry Cause

By The Associated Press

Harrisburg, Pa., March 16.—Two main factors covers prohibition enforcement. Governor Pinchot declared today, "Force is one of them, and that's my job," he said. "But public sentiment is another and that's your end of it. Sloppy thinking and lax morality have brought about a public sentiment tolerant to law breaking in this Commonwealth, together with no honest, earnest effort to enforce the prohibition amendment."

"There's a long fight ahead of us to bring down the crime of disregarding our Constitution—and break down the state of mind that permits such an attitude. We have got to make clear that enforcement of the laws means that nobody is rich enough to stand above the law."

"HIDDEN EVIDENCE" AT FOSTER TRIAL

State Hints It Will Be Feature—Lawyers Clash as Opening Is Made and Evidence Begins

By Special Cable

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 16.—(By The Associated Press)—With testimony of Sheriff George Bridgeman still incomplete, the trial of William Z. Foster, charged with criminal syndicalism, entered the last day of its first week today with taking of evidence well under way.

Bridgeman will be followed by Maurice Wolf and Jacob Spolansky, federal agents, who assisted him last August in raiding the Communist Party convention in the dunes near here, as a result of which Foster and 75 others were named in warrants charging violation of the Michigan law against syndicalism. Chief interest in today's session centered in the introduction of the "regulations of ground committee," found among the evidence dug up at the convention scene from two buried barrels. The regulations, referred to yesterday by Assistant Attorney-General O. L. Smith in his opening statement, show, the State maintains, the delegates themselves recognized the illegal status of their activities and took elaborate precautions against discovery.

Enjoyed Little Freedom

Delegates to the convention apparently enjoyed little freedom. They could not leave the grounds without a pass, were compelled to rise at 6 a. m., and retire at 10 p. m., could not call, staggered, send messages, or mail letters, were not allowed to call each other by their own names, aliases being used instead; could not keep "incriminating documents" in their possession over night, could bathe only at specified hours, and were required to wear bathing suits there. Besides the rules of this committee there was a committee of stewards to enforce them.

C. L. Smith, Assistant Attorney-General of Michigan, in his opening statement declared the State would show that Foster had helped to organize, become a member of, and voluntarily assembled with the Communist Party which advocated unlawful methods of accomplishing industrial or political reforms. The evidence will show, he said, that Foster was a paid organizer and official of the organization.

"Land" Herrin Mine War

Mr. Smith and Frank P. Walsh, of New York, chief counsel for Foster, clashed when the Assistant Attorney-General declared the evidence would show that the Herrin (Illinois) mine war, in which more than 20 persons were killed, had been lauded at the convention as a "valiant defense."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

REPUBLICANS TAKE DECIDED DRY STAND IN NEW YORK STATE

Assembly Speaker Authorized to Speak for Party—Survey Shows Dry Democrats

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—(Special)

—The Republican Party of New York will line up as a dry party, particularly as regards prohibition enforcement. This has been made clear by H. Edmund Macboid, speaker of the Assembly of the state Legislature. The other Republican leaders of the state organization have given him carte blanche in deciding the policy of the Assembly, which is Republican. Last Monday night the Republican Assembly voted down the Culliver motion to discharge the Assembly excise committee from further consideration of the bills which would repeal the Mullin-Gage prohibition enforcement acts of this State. The motion to discharge got 70 votes for to 74 against. Six assemblymen were absent. Two of them were Republicans from strong dry districts.

While the Senate, which is Democratic, has been "pussyfooting" on the wet and dry issue since the opening of the session, now that it is positive that the Republican Assembly is dry, the Democratic leader of the Senate, admittedly acting under orders from Tammany Hall, has suddenly become active and has decided to make the repeal of the prohibition enforcement acts a party measure, with the Republicans opposing and the Democrats for repeal.

Speaker Macboid said: "There will be no repeal of prohibition legislation at this session of the Legislature. The Republican Party has taken a position for enforcement of the law. Our record made last Monday night on the question of law enforcement stands. Even if the Senate should pass repeal bills, their efforts in that respect will be useless, for the bills when they come to the Assembly will not pass in committee."

Cannot Change Law

Regardless of our individual views on prohibition we cannot change the law. That remains for Congress to do. But so long as prohibition is the law of the land, the Republican Party will stand for law enforcement. I do not expect that the Assembly will be troubled again this session by the question of prohibition. There will be no referendum as to whether the enforcement laws shall be repealed, neither will there be any referendum as to whether light or hard beers shall be returned. Prohibition is here until Congress decides otherwise, and we are only concerned now in seeing that the laws of the land are enforced.

Coming from Speaker Macboid, this statement is considered of the most vital importance and is believed to indicate that henceforth the Republican Party in this State will make its appeal for the repeal of the law follow a tip that came from Washington that causes the belief that in the future there will be a greater degree of enforcement activity on the part of the Harding Administration. This is revealed in the turning down of the enforcement of the New York county Republican organization of a candidate for the position of state prohibition enforcement director.

"These positions will hereafter be filled from within the service through promotions," was the curt reply the application brought. "We want no recommendations from political organizations."

The same communication also contained the announcement that the enforcement directors would rotate, so that none would have what might be called a tenure of office in any one state.

What Figures Show

A comparison of the vote for Governor shows that last November about 350,000 fewer persons voted for Miller than in 1920. Of this number more than 280,000 of them were in what has always been regarded as ultra-dry territory. Efforts of the wet element in this was a wet victory are not to be taken seriously. If it was a wet victory, how was it that Royal S. Copeland, the Democratic candidate for Senator, defeated William M. Calder? It is asked. The latter pronounced himself to be proud of the opposition of the Anti-Saloon League and said he would make a handsome contribution to the league if it would continue to oppose him immediately up to the closing of the polls. Dr. Copeland among his friends is considered a dry at heart.

George R. Lunn, elected Lieutenant-Governor, was the only Democratic congressman from this state to vote for the Eighteenth Amendment. His Republican rival, William F. Donovan, was a wet. The most common campaign charge against Lunn was that he was a prohibitionist.

One, who had a large part in the 1920 campaign, that elected Miller, said it is a matter of record that prior to Miller's declaration in favor of prohibition enforcement he was as good as defeated. The minute he made the announcement and received the support of the Anti-Saloon League, his fortunes increased. It has been admitted by the Republican leaders time and time again that had it not been for the support he had received from the dries he would not have been elected. However, throughout his administration he went out of his way to emphasize that he was not a prohibitionist, and not once in the last campaign could he be made to state

his position as to light wines and beer. The result was that the drys remained away from the polls.

Although Smith was elected by a plurality of \$85,000, he received but a few more thousand votes than he did in 1920, when he was defeated, whereas Miller received so few, as compared with his 1920 vote, that it makes Smith's vote seem unusually large.

In Chautauque County, for example, Smith received 980 fewer votes than he did in 1920, yet Miller, who carried the county in 1920 by 15,000, carried it by fewer than 6000 in 1922. Chautauque County has been one of the strongest dry counties in the State and, with the exception of the city of Jamestown, was all local option prior to 1920.

Statistics from the following counties, concededly dry and overwhelmingly Republican, show that the drys remained away from the polls, as the percentage of voters who registered and did not vote will reveal: Allegany County, 32 per cent of the registered voters did not vote; Broome, 26 per cent; Cayuga, 31 per cent; Chenango, 41 per cent; Chautauque, 36 per cent; Columbia, 37 per cent; Delaware, 48 per cent; Essex, 42 per cent; Genesee, 42 per cent; Hamilton, 53 per cent; Jefferson, 35 per cent; Lewis, 48 per cent; Orange, 32 per cent; Otsego, 40 per cent; Putnam, 39 per cent; St. Lawrence, 38 per cent; Suffolk, 38 per cent; Tioga, 41 per cent; Ulster, 40 per cent; Wayne, 41 per cent; Wyoming, 40 per cent; Yates, 43 per cent.

Democrats Voting Dry

The drys to dissipate the claim that Smith's victory was a wet one point to the returns from Sullivan, Chemung and Columbia counties, which gave him a plurality and for the first time in many years elected Democratic assembliesmen, and these assembliesmen have voted dry every time the question of prohibition has come up in the Legislature since the first of the year.

The vote in the 27th congressional district is also illuminating. That district comprises Greene, Delaware, Columbia and Ulster counties. Charles B. Ward carried it in 1920 by 19,000. In 1922 he carried it by 19,000. Had the prohibitionists of the district voted for the Democratic candidate, Ward would have been defeated.

While it is said that New York City is a wet city, twice the test has been made in the election of assembliesmen from New York County to vote for the Mulligan-Gage Act. His district is normally Republican, but due to the revolution in New York City against Miller's traction policy, which was supposed to mean increased fares, the district in 1921 and 1922 went overwhelmingly Democratic, so much so that Jesse was the only Republican to carry the district. Each time the issue has been made against him that he voted for the Mulligan-Gage Act.

In Brooklyn Walter F. Clayton, fought by the motion picture interests,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Annual gymnastic and swimming exhibition. 8:30.

Concert by Amherst College Musical Club. 8:30.

Boston University: First concert by School of Education Musical Club, College of Liberal Arts. 8:30.

Boston Auto Show: Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.; Automobile Salon, Boston Arena, until midnight.

Boston Alumni: 8:30.

Westway Seminary: Centenary reunion and banquet with John Orville Newton, principal of the school, former of honor, Hotel Victoria, 7.

New England Conservatory: Song recital by John P. Barron, Recital Hall, 8:15.

Fabian Society: Talk by Dr. C. Everett Conant, Olde Gray House, 8:30.

Myrtle street: Boston Hill, 8:30.

Huntington School: Annual Father and Son Banquet, 8:30.

Chauncey Hall School: Annual School Banquet, City Club, 8:30.

Theaters

Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8:15.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.

Comedy—"The Temple," 8:20.

Holts—"Lightning," 8.

Kelth—"Vaudeville," 2, 8.

Majestic—"Public Library," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.

St. James—"Spice Corner," 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8.

Tremont—Ollie Skinner, 8:15.

Wilbur—"It Is Love," 8:20.

Musical

Jordan Hall—Piano recital by Alfredo Casella, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public lecture, "Vagabonding in Classico Land," by Prof. Walter B. McDaniell, University of Pennsylvania, (audience of Harvard University of Fine Arts and Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America), Foster Art Museum, Cambridge, 3:30.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls: Talk on "Recent Developments of the Student Movement in China" by Prof. Seal Thompson, Wesley College, 284 Boylston Street, 11:30.

Lecture on "Victor Hugo" by Dr. Edward Howard, Wesleyan University, 8:30.

Public lecture (in French), "La France au travail," by Prof. Robert Fouré, Ohio State University, 8:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon in honor of Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Leave Rowes Wharf for trip to Beacom, 1:30.

Field and Forest: Trip to Green Lodge, leave South Station, 1:35.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGAI (Medford Hills)—8:30. Travelogue by David Cheney; program by Somerville High School Players Club.

WEAF (New York)—7:30. Recitals by Albert Bianconi, violinist; Samuel Grossman, pianist.

WGY (Schenectady)—8. Produce and stock market reports, 7:45; concert program by The Moseley Herensaders, notes by Alice Brown, soprano; reading by Bertha Clowe Rain.

WOR (New York)—8. "American Speech," by Adagmar Perkins, 8:20; recital by Pauline Scarborough, pianist, 8:35; "Australia," by Capt. Kilroy Harrie, 9:05; concert by Edward Hollis, bass, 9:25; "Chinese Art," by Prof. D. D. Buns, 9:50; dance music by the "Dancielians."

WJZ (Newark)—7:30. Dance music, 8:30; literary talk, 9:45; concert by Arthur James, tenor, 9:55; Arlington time signals and weather forecast, 10:01; humorous Negro stories.

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GREECE DEMANDS MARITIME BOUNDARY

(Continued from Page 1)

as laid down by the Treaty of Neuilly, and on the west by the left bank of the Maritsa. The summary says:

Opposite Adrianople, in order to provide access to the main railway, a strip of territory on the right bank of the Maritsa will be ceded to Turkey.

A zone of territory to an average depth of 30 kilometers on each side of the frontier of Turkey in Europe will be demilitarized.

Turkey will renounce all rights and title over all the islands (except Imbros and Tenedos). The following islands, however, shall be ceded to Greece: Imbros, Tenedos, Lemnos, Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria.

In Asia, the frontier with Syria will be agreed to by the League of Nations.

Eastern Frontiers Untouched

The frontier with Iraq is to be left to the decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

The eastern frontiers of Turkey in Asia are to remain unchanged.

Turkey will renounce all rights and title over Syria, Palestine, Iraq, the Hedjaz, the Arabian peninsula, Egypt, the Sudan, Lybia and Cyprus.

A special Straits convention provides: Absolute freedom of passage for ships of commerce in time of peace, and in time of war, except in cases of belligerent passage for naval purposes, subject to the right of passage for neutral ships of commerce, Turkey retaining the right of visit and search.

Right of passage for warships in time of peace, subject to the provision that the maximum force of any single power shall not exceed that of the strongest fleet of any Black Sea power; the powers none the less will retain the right in any case to send into the Black Sea a force not exceeding three vessels of war, none of which shall exceed 10,000 tons.

Demilitarized Zones

In time of war when Turkey is neutral, right of passage for unlimited naval forces of belligerents, subject to the prohibition of acts of war within the waters of the Straits. When Turkey is a belligerent, the passage for neutral ships of war under the same conditions as in time of peace. Turkey may, however, take steps to prevent the passage of ships of war.

Demilitarized zones will be created on both sides of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

A special commission shall be constituted, under the chairmanship of the Turkish representative, composed of representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the United States, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Russia also shall be admitted if she signs the convention. The United States can be represented by a delegate.

In order to provide for the security of Constantinople, Turkey shall be allowed to maintain a garrison there of 12,000 men, and an additional garrison of 8,000 in eastern Thrace. The Turkish fleet will be allowed to cruise and anchor in the waters of the Straits, and Turkey shall be allowed to possess naval bases and arsenals.

The capitulations are abolished. Full protection of life and liberty and freedom of worship for all inhabitants of the empire, without distinction of language, race, or religion, enjoyment by non-Muslim Turkish nationals of the same civil and political rights as Muslims; equality before the law of all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of religion; freedom of all non-Muslim minorities to worship in their own places of prayer; freedom of all non-Muslims in their private intercourse or commerce, as well as regards religion, the press and public meetings.

Allied nations and companies in which allied interests are preponderant are to be restored to their rights under concessions granted before Aug. 1, 1914. The duration of the concessions is to be prolonged by a period equal to the duration of the war, and the terms of the concessions are to be revised so as to accord with present economic conditions.

ABOUT 2000 MAINE MEN TO BE INITIATED INTO KU KLUX KLAN

BANGOR, Me., March 16 (Special).—About 2000 Maine candidates for the Ku Klux Klan will be initiated at an outdoor service on a hill near Portland the last of May, with an attendance of 10,000, according to Prof. F. Eugene Farnsworth of Boston, in a statement made here.

He says that one of the beaches near Portland harbor a 40-foot flaming bronze cross, lighted up with ox-hydro gas, will be set up. The lighting effect will make it visible for miles. Although the service will be outdoors the public will not be allowed to approach. About 1000 automobiles will form a circle around the base of the hill, with guards on duty.

According to Professor Farnsworth the people looking on from a distance will see on the top of the hill four "statues" in a square, with an altar in the center. Draped over the altar will be an American flag on top of which will lie a sword and a Bible.

The candidates for the naturalization, the initiation term, will march six abreast from station to station and will be addressed by degree officers. All candidates will be without masks, while the Klansmen will wear hoods.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Rain, followed by clearing late tonight; Saturday fair and much colder; strong to high south to west winds.

Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; colder tonight; Saturday fair and much colder; south, shifting to west gales.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; warmer in Maine and colder in Vermont tonight; Saturday cloudy and much colder; southeast and south, shifting to west gales.

Weather Outlook

Rising temperatures in North Atlantic states Friday, followed by change to much colder weather overprevaling the Atlantic states Friday night and Saturday. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Washington forecast district Saturday except that local snow flurries are probable in the lower lake region. Storm warnings displayed on Atlantic coast from Jacksonville, Fla., to Eastport, Me.

ALLIED COUNTRIES DECLINE TO TAKE FIRST PEACE STEP

(Continued from Page 1)

mination, and as strongly as ever both countries declare that if Germany refuses to come to terms, it can address itself through the Paris embassy, or send a communication to the Reparations Commission.

No Obligate Approach Possible

Any obligate approach cannot be recognized. This has been repeated so often that there can surely be no misunderstanding. France has warned all third parties that their mediation would not only be refused, but also resented. It is not that France desires to humiliate Germany, but as France holds that its action was taken under the Treaty by virtue of special separate rights of an individual government, an appeal to England, or Switzerland, or the United States would be insulting to France. A direct offer to France cannot be evaded.

In view of this undoubted fact, it is difficult to understand the persistent circulation of rumors to the contrary. The situation as now developed is perfectly simple. France and Belgium will be glad to begin conversations but will never take the first step.

They will not accept intervention. They will hold out just as long as may be necessary. Sooner or later Germany must give way, and as its approaches would be welcome both at Brussels and Paris, there seems to be no object in delaying the fatal day. This feeling is growing all round. There is nothing else to be done but for Germany to submit, and the quicker it decides on what is inevitable, the better it will be for the countries concerned and the world in general.

HISTORY MEETING SPEAKERS NAMED

Many Authorities to Lecture at Bowdoin Institute

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 16.—The lecturers at the Institute of Modern History to be held at Bowdoin College, from April 16 until April 28 inclusive, are announced by President Kenneth C. M. Sills. A series of six public lectures and six lectures for the student body will be delivered. In addition each speaker will conduct round-table discussions.

All history teachers in the State will be invited to hear a lecture on April 28, which will be delivered by Raymond B. Foedick, formerly under-secretary general of the League of Nations. He was civilian aide to General Pershing in 1919.

The other lecturers will be Henry L. Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey; Prof. Alfred P. Friborn of the University of Vienna; Prof. William L. Westermann of Cornell University; Prof. Robert H. Lord of Harvard University; Dr. Isiah Bowman and Prof. Charles Seymour, both of Yale University.

Prof. Alfred Priborn, one of the leading authorities on modern European history, has had access to the Austrian diplomatic archives since the World War. Professor Seymour was chairman of the Austro-Hungarian division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, following which he was United States delegate on the Rumanian, Yugoslav and Czechoslovak Territorial Commission.

Dr. Bowman was chief territorial expert of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and is a prominent explorer. Professor Westermann was adviser on Turkish affairs and chairman of the division of western Asia on the same commission. He also was a delegate on the Greek Territorial Commission at the peace conference.

Professor Lord was an expert on Polish affairs with the American commission and was American civilian representative on the first Inter-Allied Commission to Poland.

PIER DIRECTORS DEFEND PROJECT

Maine Governor's Veto Message Is Criticized

AUGUSTA, Me., March 16 (Special).—"Governor Baxter gave as a reason for vetoing the \$165,000 state pier resolve that the State cannot afford to spend the money. This should not be regarded in the light of an ordinary appropriation, as it is an investment. This expenditure will bring a substantial return on the investment immediately. Furthermore, this is a matter of state-wide importance instead of being confined to any particular locality."

This is the opening of a statement made today by the directors of the State Pier, who continued:

That part of the state pier used by the Boston line needs rebuilding, not strengthening. This will permanently take care of the situation, whereas temporary repairs will be not only unsatisfactory but in the aggregate mean a much larger total of expenses. Only through rebuilding can service to eastern Maine be established and maintained.

Referring to the statement in the Governor's message which reads as follows: "If I owned the wharf I should strengthen it where needed, but would not expend \$165,000 in rebuilding it along modern lines. I myself am directly responsible, as well as privately owned wharves and I am treating the state pier as though it were one of them." There seems to us to be no comparison between the two wharves, where all public use can be prohibited and where, therefore, neither lives nor property need be endangered, and our state pier, which is public property and over which hundreds of tons of freight are daily handled and where large numbers of passengers and employees are constantly using the premises.

Governor Baxter says "that if the veto is sustained the directors, no doubt, will do their best to make the premises safe." The directors cannot be held responsible unless furnished the funds for properly rebuilding this pier in accordance with their recommendations. Nor can the Eastern Steamship Lines be expected to continue to use the premises, knowing the danger involved.

In connection, the main pier for the Eastern Steamship Lines, which is used by the New York line, will be completed within the appropriation, and any cutting down in size of equipment, and would make the entire project a near failure.

"The Children's Hour"

The GOOD magazine for GOOD children wishes little children share the beauty and ideals within its pages.

Sample copies 30c postpaid. Subscription \$3.25 per year.

367 BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor have found

Murdoch Liquid Food Co.

a delicious and satisfying drink. If you have not tried it—send for a 50-cent can now.

ISAAC KAUFMAN

251 W. 51st St., Schuyler Bldg., New York

"HIDDEN EVIDENCE" AT FOSTER TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

and that an official of the Communist party attending the convention had declared the workers throughout the country must "take their guns and close down the scab mines and paralyze the state machinery by military action."

Mr. Smith continued:

The evidence will also show that almost the entire procedure of this convention was directed, if not controlled, by one Brooks, who with two other delegates came to this convention as the direct representative of the Communist Internationale of Moscow.

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Mr. Walsh, in his opening statement said the defense would "endeavor to show that Foster attended the convention as a fraternal delegate and did not hold a card or pay dues to the Communist Party."

The evidence will bring out, Mr. Walsh told the jury, that a Government secret agent, Francis Morrow, alias Ashworth of Camden, N. J., was a delegate to the convention and that Morrow was one of the active leaders in the extreme radical wing which opposed the move, and that the motion for establishing a legal group was defeated by a vote of 10 to 9.

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MASSACHUSETTS PRIVATE SCHOOLS SAFE FROM SERUM

Compulsory Vaccination Extension, Defeated in Committee, Repudiated by House

The proposal to make vaccination compulsory for children in Massachusetts private schools, introduced on petition by Samuel B. Woodward, and accompanied by a bill, was defeated yesterday by the House of Representatives, after the petition had been termed "sectarian," "vindictive," and likened to the Sheppard-Towner measure.

The vote was taken on the question of substituting the bill for the adverse report of the Committee of Public Health, Dr. Charles S. Holden, Attleboro, and Miss Sylvia Donaldson, Brockton, dissenting, by the decisive ballot of 92 to 43. As the report had been acted upon by the Senate, yesterday's action ends all chance that such a measure will go through in the present session of the Legislature.

Similar Defeat Year Ago
Dr. Holden presented the case of those who desired to make vaccination compulsory for children in private schools as well as public. Albert A. Sutherland, Suffolk, pointed out that just such an effort to bring private schools within range of state law had been defeated at last year's session. No reason for changing the action of the Legislature had arisen since then, he declared, and he asked why such a measure should again be brought before the House.

Representative Sawyer of Ware, who took up the argument, said there was no cause for the Legislature to reverse the stand which it had taken in previous years. He told of the long debates of the past which had always resulted in a decision to allow liberty of action. To subject to a measure, he declared, would be in effect a persecution of conscientious objectors, who might equally well be allowed to go their own way. No harm had come from the present arrangement, and he was unable to see that any would arise in the future.

The most emphatic attack upon the measure was made by Morrill S. Ryder of Middleboro, who declared that vaccination is not an educational matter at all, but a question having to do with public health, and as such had no place in school laws of which there were already enough. He declared the petition was like the Sheppard-Towner bill, and should be defeated in the Legislature for the same reason.

Measure Assailed
No age was set for the "children" who were to be subjected to the medical treatment, he pointed out. He said it was a "cruel, cowardly, vindictive amendment," cruel because it ignores the victims' arms; cowardly because it inflicts upon the child against the wishes of the parents; vindictive because it is aimed at a definite part of the community in a sense of intolerance, repugnant to democratic government and the Constitution. Next year he hoped the repeal of the whole body of vaccination law in the state could be brought about.

Advocates of the bill based their argument on the grounds of alleged consistency, asserting that treatment of children in public schools should be meted out to those in private schools also. Timothy D. Ahag, Newburyport, however, brought the adverse report, which sends their children to private schools and pay their tuition there, to have their children exempt from such form of medical treatment, if they desired.

When the previous question was ordered, Dr. Frederick F. Flazler, Hudson, in charge of the adverse report, said it was best to leave the law as it is. If private schools object to vaccination, they ought to have the right.

By a rising vote of 43 yeas and 92 nays the motion of Mr. Holden to substitute the bill was lost, and the adverse report was accepted.

Medical Liberty Petition Making Vaccine Optional Defeated by Senate Vote

The petition of the Medical Liberty League providing that vaccination should not be made a requisition to attendance in the State schools was defeated today by the Massachusetts Senate, following closely upon the decisive defeat yesterday in the House of an effort by vaccinationists to carry their methods into the private schools. The matter came before the Senate as a report of the Committee of Public Health, which recommended that the Medical Liberty League's petition, accompanied by Senate Bill No. 126, should not be accepted. Though this bill originated in the Senate, it was first acted upon in the House, which has accepted the committee's report. The similar action taken today by the Senate defeats the measure, which would have permitted any child reaching the school age "who presents a written statement, signed by either a parent or guardian, which declares that such parent or guardian is opposed to vaccination, shall not, as a condition precedent to admission to the public schools be required to submit to vaccination."

MAYOR TO INSIST ON STREET WIDENING

Mayor Curley declares that he intends "to every legitimate means to carry through the proposed widening of Province Street as a benefit to the entire community," regardless of the action of 12 taxpayers in petitioning the Massachusetts Supreme Court to void the appropriations made by the City Council for that purpose. The petitioners claim that the appropriation of \$250,000 for the widening and \$175,000 for damages to abutters violated the statutes and were made when the borrowing power of the city had been reduced to \$82,050.65. The plaintiffs say that the probable cost of the improvement would be at least \$1,000,000.

Wanted—Yale Song; \$1000 Prize Offered

"Bright College Years," Old Classic to Be Discarded

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16—A prize of \$1000 has been offered anonymously for a representative Yale song, it was announced last night by the Yale alumni advisory board.

This announcement apparently ends the controversy which has been waged over Yale's old classic, "Bright College Years," which has been its chief song for many generations, but which, since the war, has been discarded because it was sung to the tune of "Die Wacht Am Rhein." A poll at the Yale Club in New York recently showed many Yale men to be in favor of abandoning it.

While no mention of the controversy over "Bright College Years" is made in the announcement, it is suggested that the tune should, so far as possible, be such as not to invite objections from graduates or undergraduates. The possibility that the words of Yale's old song may be retained is indicated by the declaration that the award may be made "for a new musical setting for a song already available."

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX PROBLEM DISCUSSED

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 16—Discussion of the financial predicament in which the Legislature finds itself as a result of the popular rejection of the tax amendment to the constitution, at the special election on Tuesday, was taken up at the annual convention of tax officials at Manchester City Hall today. According to the state tax commissioner, Fletcher Hale, in spite of pleas for economy and despite a reduction of \$500,000 in the state tax, towns of New Hampshire increased their appropriations last year about \$1,000,000 over the year before.

The perennial question of the taxation of timber was brought up and the commissioners definitely recommended that the assessment be reduced about \$3 on every thousand feet to meet the lumberman's cost of cutting, trucking and loading up on the cars. Taxes have been based on the price paid by the purchaser for cut timber, but the commissioners were of the opinion that fairness demanded some recognition of the fact that the lumberman has to meet considerable expense.

TABOR BOYS QUALIFY FOR TROPICS CRUISE

Nine boys at Tabor Academy have qualified for the annual spring cruise to Cuba, Costa Rica, and the Panama Canal. Under the supervision of Principal W. H. Lillard, they will sail on the steamship, San Blas, of the United Fruit Company's line, from Boston on March 23.

To qualify for this cruise it is necessary to maintain a good citizenship record, and the boys are given an efficiency grade every week during the school year. The boys who have qualified this year are Gordon H. Chandler, Andover; Benjamin Davenport, Long Island; Kenneth N. Gould, Quincy; Robert C. Lane, Winchester; Walter H. Lillard, Jr., Marion; Edwin L. Marston, Somerville; John S. Redington, Keene, N. H.; Roger B. Sallinger, Newtonville; John B. Templeton, Chicago, Ill.

While on board the San Blas, these boys will receive the regular training of cadets in the Merchant Marine.

MAINE 48-HOUR LAW CONTEST BEGINS

AUGUSTA, Me., March 16 (Special)—A vigorous contest in the Maine Legislature is expected over the proposed 48-hour law for women and children. At the hearing yesterday it developed that Labor interests generally favor the bill, while manufacturers, and especially cotton mill employers, oppose the law. There are 12,000 names upon the Initiative Bill. The manufacturers claimed that if women and children were given a 48-hour law it would of necessity have to include men also, as in many mills the two groups have to work together. William J. Thompson, master of the State Grange, said that the farmers feel that now is not the proper time to pass an eight-hour law along to them in the increased cost of shoes and other manufactured articles, when the purchasing power of a dollar is becoming so low.

CHARLESTOWN "L" INQUIRY REFUSED

The House of Representatives today voted down an effort to have an investigation regarding the advisability of removing the Elevated structure in Charlestown. Though Mr. Mellen of Boston spoke for the proposed investigation, denying that it meant the tearing down of the present structure or the construction of a subway, the House took action upholding the adverse report of the Street Railway Committee by a rising vote of 42 yeas to 64 nays. Mr. Douglas of Acushnet, in charge of the adverse report, said it would cost millions to tear down the Elevated and substitute a subway, which could be the only possible reason for starting such an investigation as that proposed.

Y. W. C. A. FUND AT \$9075
The total amount of pledges reported up to noon today in the Y. W. C. A. campaign for \$92,000 was \$9,075. Of this amount \$4,075 was pledged within the last 24 hours.

GLASSINE
A Transparent Paper
LOUIS T. STEVENSON
110 East 42nd Street NEW YORK

TEXTILE COUNCIL DEMANDS RAISE

Fifteen Per Cent Wage Advance Is Asked by Approximately 18,000 Fall River Workers

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 16—The Textile Council today made formal demand on the owners of the cotton mills in this city for a wage increase of 15 per cent April 2 was set as the date when the advance should take effect.

This demand of the Textile Council, which represents six craft unions, places approximately one-half the \$4,000 workers in the 111 mills here back of a wage increase demand. The United Textile Workers of America several weeks ago made a demand for an advance of 29 per cent.

A strike to support the demand has been voted by the constituent members of each organization. Neither has set a date for such a walkout, however.

The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to which the demands have been addressed, turned down that of the United Textile Workers with the statement that the owners would close their mills rather than grant any increase.

Municipal authorities are making arrangements to meet a strike, Mayor Talbot having called in the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration with notification that a strike was seriously threatened and invoked the board's efforts by mediation to avert the action.

The Textile Council also requested the manufacturers' association to arrange a conference at "an early date" for the purpose of discussing the question of wages.

Thomas Goodwin, secretary of the Textile Council, made this statement: "At a meeting of the Textile Council last night it was voted that we request an advance of 15 per cent on the present rate of wages to go into effect on Monday, April 2, 1923."

"It was further voted that we ask for a conference on the subject at an early date."

James Tansey, president of the council and also president of the Fall River Federation of Labor, embracing a union membership in the city of approximately 7000, declined to make any statement.

Charles E. Smith, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, on receipt of the communication from the secretary of the Textile Council, called a meeting of the executive committee of the association. He said the manufacturers might issue a statement later.

United Textile Workers Conference to Be Called

NEW YORK, March 15—President McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America announced today that on Sunday he would call a conference of workers and manufacturers in Fall River, Mass., where the textile council today made a formal demand for a 15 per cent wage increase.

"If the manufacturers refuse to meet our representatives, I will immediately consider the calling of a strike," he said. "I have been empowered by the executive council of the workers to act as I see fit in the Fall River situation."

Lawrence Branch to Act

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 16—A demand for a wage increase will be made by the mill workers affiliated with the local branch of the United Textile Workers in the near future, according to Organizer Francis J. Gorman. He said today that at a meeting of the repairmen last night it was voted to endorse whatever action the Fall River workers might take and that he expected other affiliated bodies to take similar action.

MR. BENTON PUSHES FISH TRUST CASES

Decision of the Supreme Court, denying motions of counsel for defendants in the so-called "fish trust" cases, who sought to have the matter re-argued, brought the following statement from Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, this morning: "The Supreme Court having decided not to re-open the fish cases, I shall take steps forthwith to ask Judge Sanderson, who is now holding court at Fitchburg, and who presided at the trial of the defendants in the fish cases, to return to Boston, so that I may, on behalf of the Commonwealth, move for sentence."

The motions which were denied by the Supreme Court, were filed for F. Munroe Dyer, William E. Curran, and others.

SENATOR McCORMICK SPEAKS TO ROTARIANS

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 16 (Special)—Senator Merrill McCormick of Illinois addressed a consolidated meeting of the University Rotary and Kiwanis clubs this afternoon at Manchester on foreign relations, with particular reference to the advisability of the United States participating in the World Court of the League of Nations. Tonight the Senator will address the New Hampshire Bankers' Association at its annual dinner at Concord.

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CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE LOCATION DEBATED

Magazine Street Site Attacked and Defended

Speakers for and against the proposed Magazine Street Bridge across the Charles River, to replace the present Cottage Farm Bridge, clashed last evening at a hearing before the House Committee on Counties at the State House.

The Cottage Farm advocates based their arguments on the alleged harm which the proposed Magazine Street Bridge would cause to the Magazine Street children's playground, and also on the congestion which the new route might cause in Central Square.

In opposition to them, it was declared the playground would not be injured by the construction of the bridge, further up the river, and that the development of Greater Boston required a straight avenue from the north to south shores eliminating the present devious turnings. Without the new bridge, the mapping out of traffic routes in Boston would be delayed 20 years, it was said.

The hearing was called on a bill authorizing the Magazine Street construction, which has been reported favorably by the joint committee on metropolitan affairs, with three of its 15 members dissenting. Rep. Benton Whidden of Brookline, who handled the hearing for the proponents, introduced a number of city planners who declared the proposed Magazine Street bridge was in line with the logical development of Boston's traffic routes. John Nolan, expert city planner, said the proposed bridge would make the playground safer for children by taking traffic above its grade, and that in any case, the effect on a small playground was not going to affect the decision of a responsible American city, faced with the erection of a \$1,000,000 bridge.

Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, and Edgar R. Champlin, former Mayor, opposed the new site, declaring Central Square would be congested by the change. Rebuilding the present structure would be cheaper than any alternative plan, it was argued, and the committee was urged to carry out the vote of the Legislature to rebuild the Cottage Farm Bridge.

Mrs. Ada C. Bradbury, who led the delegation of women who opposed the change in bridge sites, said, among other things that the Magazine Street bridge might disturb the old swimming place for Cambridge boys on Captain's Island, which she said was of value to the whole community.

On the other hand, representatives of automobile organizations declared the new site had all the advantages from a practical standpoint, for it would eliminate the six narrow corners on the Brookline side of the present route, in three of which two large cars, going in opposite directions, could not turn at the same time, while the alternative route through St. Paul Street, it was said, had no sharp corners, and would permit crossing Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue at their widest points, and would care for four times as much traffic as at present.

NEED OF ENGINEERS IN CHINA DESCRIBED

Opportunities in China for young American engineers were described to members of the Social Science Club of Northeastern University School of Engineering at the Boston Y. M. C. A. last evening by Dr. Tshieh Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau of Boston.

There is a growing demand by Chinese industry for engineers and Americans are preferred, said Dr. Hsieh. Wages are about double those paid in America for similar work while living expenses are about half as much. The engineer who goes to China now will be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities attendant upon the increasing development of the country's tremendous resources and the rapidity with which this will take place in the near future is indicated. Dr. Hsieh declared, by the increase in Chinese-American trade which was \$8,000 per cent during the period 1913 to 1922.

PLEA TO HELP EUROPE MADE TO ROTARIANS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16—"It is within the power of the business man to help in straightening out the appalling chaos of Europe," said Raymond M. Havens, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the International Rotary, last night, at the thirtieth annual convention of Rotarians from the 13th district now being held here. "Business men have been accused of being responsible for the war," he said. "Now it is up to the business man to help in straightening out the appalling mess."

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White Way Male Quartet
5330—Come Along
Breast Have and Male Quartet
My Buddy

STUDENT GOVERNMENT HEADS FOR SMITH COLLEGE ARE NAMED

Miss Elizabeth Hazen, President of Smith College Student Council, and Miss Gertrud Mensel, Chairman of Judicial Board



Left to Right—Miss Elizabeth Hazen, President of Smith College Student Council, and Miss Gertrud Mensel, Chairman of Judicial Board

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 16 (Special)—Student government for the next year at Smith College is to be under the direction of Elizabeth Hazen '24, of New York City, as council president, and of Gertrud Mensel '24, of Northampton, as chairman of the Judicial Board. The latter office has been in existence but a year and has been created for the purpose of relieving the president of the Council, which is the governing board of the Student Government Association, from the responsibility of discipline. It has proved so successful that it is to be continued as a permanent part of the organization.

Both of the new officers have been prominent in college activities. Miss Hazen was class president her sophomore year, and at present is the chairman of the Junior Promenade. Miss Mensel is the president of the Junior class and has been on many committees. The honor of these offices is perhaps the greatest the student body confers and they are given only to those with exceptionally high academic standing.

NATIONAL COTTON MEN TO MEET SOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (Special)—Although the 48-hour week issue is not mentioned in the program of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which will hold its annual spring meeting in this city on April 24, 25, and 26, it is expected that proposed legislation in this and other New England states will be one of the topics to receive considerable attention from the resolutions committee.

The meeting will open with routine business on the morning of April 24. In the afternoon the topic will be "Export Markets" with W. Irving Bulard speaking on "Brazil, the Promised Land," and John S. Lawrence on "World Markets." The morning of April 25 will be devoted to reports, election of officers and a discussion on the subject of "Cotton." A. H. Stone will speak on "Co-operative Associations," and W. L. Clayton on "Cotton Marketing." A technical session will be held in the afternoon and in the evening the annual banquet will take place.

On Friday morning, the last day of the meeting, the manufacturers will visit the industrial plants in the vicinity of Providence under the direction of the joint entertainment committees and a clam bake will follow.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE CHOOSES OFFICERS

Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Consumers' League yesterday, with Miss Edith M. Howes and Mrs. Frank W. Halliwell as vice-presidents; J. Gilbert Peirce, treasurer, and Mrs. J. Gilbert Peirce, secretary. The following were elected to the executive committee: Charles F. Bradley, Miss Helena S. Dudley, Mrs. David A. Ellis, Mrs. William P. Everett, Miss Marie R. Felix, Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Mrs. Walter Hosley, Mrs. Rodney R. Jarvis, Mrs. George Winthrop Lee, Mrs. Miriam Loomis, the Rev. A. Sidney Lovett, Miss Jane Newell, Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy.

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5330—Come Along
Breast Have and Male Quartet
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My Buddy

LEGISLATURE MAY SAVE SHORT LINES

New Hampshire Sentiment on Proposed Discontinuance of Branches Changing

CONCORD, N. H., March 16 (Special)—A change in sentiment in the New Hampshire Legislature has taken place in the matter of allowing the Boston & Maine railroad to discontinue two of its smaller branches, the Manchester and Milford railroad and the Suncook Valley railroad, both heading into Manchester, N. H. At first this bill met no opposition and was advanced to third reading in the House of Representatives.

But after the bill had been given further hearing, sentiment shifted and it is now a battle on the part of the Boston & Maine to get this bill through with the prospects more than even that the proposition will fail.

It is now recognized that the communities along the lines of these railroads will be seriously injured if the roads are discontinued and other communities have taken an interest in the fact that this particular move appears to be an entering wedge on a program for general abandonment of non-profitable rail service in the rural districts.

In other parts of the country there has been successful operation of unit cars on branch railroads, propelled either with oil or gasoline as the fuel, and there is sentiment in favor of trying such an experiment here before the roads that do not pay are finally and completely abandoned.

The Manchester and Milford railroad is claimed by the Boston & Maine to be operating at a loss of \$75,000 a year and the object of its construction in 1899 was to keep the Fitchburg railroad, then a competitor of the Boston & Maine, from securing a terminal connection at Manchester. The Suncook Valley road is not even losing money but the road is now facing the necessity of replacing a series of worn-out bridges over the Merrimack River between Suncook and Hooksett. The claim is advanced, however, by residents of Pembroke, that the railroad's service is not only a hindrance to way and has plans on file for construction of track on the east side of the river which would avoid the necessity of bridges.

The Suncook Valley road is only assessed at \$150,000 by the New Hampshire Railroad Commission and the total tax levied upon it is only \$3500 a year, although the road could not be replaced for any like figure. The communities affected are large stockholders, the municipality of Manchester, for instance, having invested \$100,000 in the city funds in the capital stock of the road when it was built and the city still holds the stock although it has paid no dividends for some time. It is capitalized at \$341,700, and the market value of this stock is about \$85,000. The road has slightly less than 20 miles of track.

TAX RETURNS FOUR IN Income tax returns continued to arrive at the United States Internal Revenue office in the Little Building today following the expiration of the three limit Thursday night. Malcolm E. Nichols, collector, estimated that the final total would exceed 400,000 individual returns representing a tax income of more than \$24,000,000.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. CALL FOREIGN WORK MEET

Wilman E. Adams, general secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A., has called an area meeting of Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and laymen who are interested in foreign work, to be held in Boston on March 20. The speakers will be W. D. Murray, a New York attorney, who is chairman of the foreign work department of the International Y. M. C. A.; E. C. Jenkins, senior secretary of the department, and H. W. Love, formerly of the Y. M. C. A. in Manila, P. I., and now of the foreign work department of the international association.

The area included in the meeting consists of 24 Y. M. C. A.'s in eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Adams being chairman of the area. The conference will take up the various phases of foreign work being performed by the Y. M. C. A., which will be explained in detail by the international officials who are coming from New York.

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BULGARIA DESIRES ÆGEAN SEA OUTLET

Dedeagatch Offer by Lausanne Conference Was Unsatisfactory, as Being in Foreign Territory

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20.—One of the failures of the Lausanne Conference lay in the breakdown of the negotiations for the provision of a Bulgarian outlet on the Ægean Sea, the necessity for which was frankly recognized at the original Peace Conference in Paris. As the result of the First Balkan War, Bulgaria had entered into possession of the Ægean coast line from Kavalla to Dedeagatch and the problem seemed to have been more or less satisfactorily solved.

Participation in the Great War on the side of the Central Empires, however, cost Bulgaria these long-coveted lands, for they were then conquered by the Greeks, to whom they were attributed in sovereignty by the Treaty of Sevres. This document nevertheless called upon Greece to provide a commercial outlet for Bulgaria at Kavalla.

It was therefore inevitable that the question should be tackled at Lausanne, and when a compromise with the Turks was suggested, according to which the entire valley of the Maritza should be demilitarized for a distance of 30 kilometers on either side, a satisfactory way seemed open to gratify Bulgarian aspirations.

Deep Water at Makri

Through the Maritza valley there runs the Adrianople-Dedeagatch railway, which is really a continuation to the Ægean of the Bulgarian railroad system. The idea was and is to place the demilitarized zone, including the railroad, under the jurisdiction of an international commission, and it consequently appeared logical to offer facilities to Bulgaria over this route to Dedeagatch. Dedeagatch itself is a shallow open roadstead which it is practically impossible to convert into a modern port; but deep water is at hand at Makri, which it was proposed to lease to the Bulgars in perpetuity.

The allied delegates at Lausanne considered that they had at length found a solution of a very troublesome problem, and were considerably dismayed when the Bulgars declined to accept the proposition in this form. Briefly put, the Bulgarians demanded absolute sovereignty both over the railroad and the proposed port itself. In pursuit of this aim they alleged that Bulgarian exporters would decline to send their merchandise through Greek territory.

The objection to trading over Greek territory, on its part, is purely sentimental; and it has to be remembered that while a Bulgarian outlet on the Ægean is generally regarded as desirable, the Bulgars have two excellent ports at Burgas and Varna on the Black Sea, through which they can trade without let or hindrance. The only logical objection to the scheme lies in the cost of constructing docks at Makri, and even this might have been overcome by means of an international loan under the League of Nations.

Corridor to Dedeagatch Wanted
It is impossible, therefore, to avoid the conclusion that the Bulgarian refusal of the proposal is motivated by political reasons. The Bulgarians wish to establish themselves anew on the Ægean, and they are quite correct in assuming that the possession of a corridor to Dedeagatch and even a small area in that vicinity would be a notable step in the desired direction. But the Bulgars will only defeat their own ends by seeking to precipitate a perhaps inevitable evolution, and they would have been well advised to have accepted the proposition of the powers, if only as the thin end of the wedge.

In conclusion, certain reflections on possible future developments in the Balkans may be apposite. While technically supporting Greek claims to Western Thrace, the writer has never ignored the fact that their realization is likely to prove dangerous to the future peace of the peninsula. The security of Greece depends in a large measure upon the acceptance of some definite barrier to a Serbo-Bulgarian

combination. For many years that barrier existed in the shape of the rival aspirations to Central Macedonia. Western Thrace, however, is so important to the Bulgars that the Macedonian agitation will gradually lose its strength, and national ambition will be directed in increasing volume to the recovery of the Ægean coast line. The chief obstacle in the way of Serbo-Bulgarian reunion will accordingly disappear. A Yugoslav alliance, having for its object the restoration of Western Thrace to Bulgaria and the acquisition of Salonica by Serbia, is, therefore, by no means an impossible development. That is the danger which must be envisaged by all students of the Balkan question, and while it justifies patience on the part of Bulgaria, it demands extreme circumspection on the part of Greek statesmanship.



Photograph by Edwin Leveck, New York
Mrs. Harding Orchid

LOS ANGELES READY FOR NEW CITY HALL

Council Acts on \$7,500,000 Bond Issue—Voters Will Be Asked to Pick Site

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (Special Correspondence)—Action to submit a \$7,500,000 City Hall bond issue to the voters of Los Angeles at the general municipal election in June has been taken by the City Council.

At the same time the council voted to submit to the people the question of selecting a site for the proposed new civic center, three districts being suggested upon which a preferential vote of the people would be taken.

Of the \$7,500,000 proposed bond issue, the sum of \$2,500,000 would be used to purchase land for the necessary city hall site. The remainder would be expended in the construction of the municipal building.

Councilman Walter Criswell, in presenting the resolution, declared that at the present time there is nothing of which the city of Los Angeles is so much in need as a new city hall. The present building is of the 1880-90 period of architecture. It is entirely out of date and inadequate as to facilities.

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FLOWERS FROM MANY LANDS SHOWN AT NEW YORK EXHIBIT

Rare Species at Grand Central Palace—\$16,000 in Awards—"King Tut" Sweet Pea Dug Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 16.—Flowers and plants valued at many thousands of dollars and unlike any exhibited at former expositions are on display this week at the International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace. The plants are contributed not only by American florists and gardeners, but by horticulturists of South America, the Philippines, Borneo, Central America, the South Seas and the East Indies. Prizes and plate, equivalent to \$16,000, will be awarded tomorrow night.

Among the trophies for which the exhibitors are competing, are the gold medal of the Horticultural Society of New York, which will be awarded the society members who score the highest number of points in all exhibits; silver and bronze trophies of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and the orders of merit conferred by the Architectural League of New York for the most skilfully composed displays.

Unusual Varieties
Among the unusual varieties exhibited are the Thelma Cudlipp Grosvenor sweet pea, which is white, tinted with blue and gold, and the exotically tinted rose, "America," grown by C. H. Totty of Madison, N. J.

Beautiful for its purity and graceful lines was the first white amaryllis also exhibited at a previous show by John Scheepers, Inc. This rare development of the floral realm, valued at \$1000, is about 18 inches high, with two flower spikes on the bulb. Each petal of the white amaryllis is symmetrical and nearly round, the diameter of the flowers being about seven inches. The plant is the center of attraction.

At the present exposition is a fine specimen of near-white amaryllis of about the same dimensions and character as the valuable Scheepers' bloom described. This is shown by Mrs. T. A. Constable of Mamaroneck, N. Y. "Mrs. Warren Harding" was the first prize orchid that aroused the enthusiastic admiration of lovers of floriculture at the ninth annual show. James B. Duke of Somerville, N. J., was the exhibitor of this rare plant capped with a flower of unusual size with delicately tinted mauve petals, and long tip filled with minute golden veins. This coddle-eyed Enech variety of orchid stood about nine inches high, the flower expanding to a maximum diameter of about eight inches.

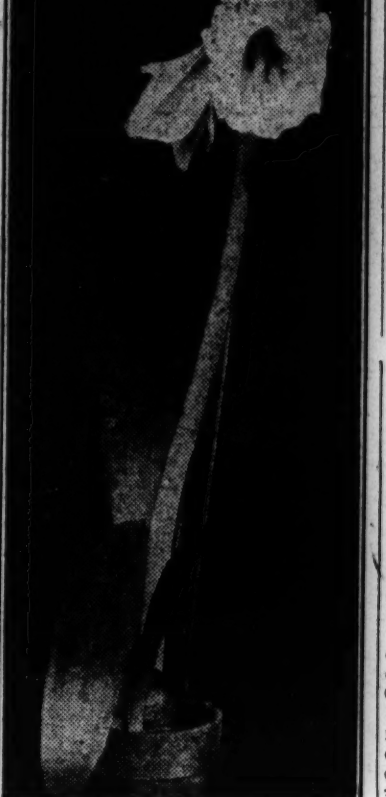
The Garden Club of America which is among the organizations presenting prizes for the encouragement of horticulturists, has prepared for the exposition studies in miniature illustrating the practical methods for planting in the vicinity of houses and garages. Practical gardening is emphasized at the exposition and a model backyard garden designed by the City Gardens Club is one of the pleasing features.

Practical Features
Luncheon table decorations also are displayed and among them are demonstrations planned especially to illustrate the methods by which inexpensiveness may be attained. This part of the exhibition is under the direction of the Garden Club, which has decided that economy will amount to 40 points in a possible 100 in the judging.

The proceeds of the tea garden will

be contributed to the activities of the National and Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts.

War Carnation Day was celebrated by a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, given by the National Council of Girl Scouts in the tea room.



Photograph by Edwin Leveck, New York
First White Amaryllis

Mrs. Hoover is president of the Girl Scouts' organization. Roses occupied the center of the stage at the show yesterday. The first prize for the display of cut roses, covering 300 square feet and containing not less than 500 nor more than 1000 blooms, went to Traendly & Schenk of New York. The prize was \$500. It is the fifth consecutive time that the firm has won the first prize in this event.

A gold medal was awarded to A. N. Cooley for his new orchid, "Snowden." The flower is a huge white one, similar to the familiar purple orchid of the flower store, with the most delicate shading of yellow about the mouth and a tracery of purple lines.

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WOMEN PETITION TREATY REVISION

Peace League Requests America to Call Congress of Nations to Make Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A resolution urging revision of the Versailles Treaty through a congress of nations to be called by the United States has been presented to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, by a committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which closes its annual conference today. The resolution was passed by the Women's International Conference at the Hague last December, which comprised delegates from 20 countries and was endorsed by the American section of the league at yesterday's session.

The resolution declares that the "present state of Europe and its reactions on the rest of the world are the result not only of the World War but also in very large measure of the existing peace treaties." It points out, "These treaties are contrary to the armistice terms, based on President Wilson's 14 points and that they have proved disastrous alike from the political, economic, military and psychical aspects." It is further stated in the resolution that the terms of the Versailles Treaty have prevented economic reconstruction on a basis of international co-operation and that they have caused animosities and national prejudices which make disarmament exceedingly difficult and the "elimination of chemical warfare practically impossible." Establishing a League of Nations has been retarded by the Peace Treaty, according to the resolution.

The delegation presenting the reso-

lution consisted of Miss Maud Roydon of the English section of the league, who acted as spokesman; Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis, chairman of the United States section, Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, member of the executive board, and Mrs. Rachel Davis Dubois.

Miss Roydon urged the advisability of the United States calling such a conference, on the ground that it could do so "with more dignity" than any European state and with greater disinterestedness. The International League, she told Secretary Hughes, feels this is the only way out of the present situation and that the United States should take action as soon as possible. She also commended Secretary Hughes' stand on the Ruhr invasion, which she said was endorsed by the league.

Secretary Hoover was quoted by the delegates as admitting some changes in the Versailles Treaty are necessary to restore stability.

A telegram, urging recognition of Russia, was sent at the same time to President Harding and to Secretary Hughes by the Women's Committee for Recognition of Russia, an affiliated organization. It was pointed out that many prominent Americans, who have visited Russia during the past year, have advocated a change of policy and full recognition. This step, it was declared, is a "moral necessity and fundamental to the economic stability of Europe."

AUTOMOBILES IN NEW ZEALAND
HALIFAX, N. S., March 13.—Two hundred and twenty cars of automobiles of Canadian and American manufacture were loaded on one vessel here during the week and left for New Zealand.

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A Responsible Service in "Heraldry"
Under the direction of one of the leading authorities in America, Feagans & Co. are prepared to render a complete and responsible service in Heraldry.
This department is prepared to make genealogical inquiry to establish the right to family arms; to design non-heraldic personal or trade devices, coat armor or trade devices.
Correspondence is invited. Interesting booklet on Heraldry Cordially Welcome—on request.
FEAGANS & Co.
Remodel for Diamonds
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Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Gude's
5000 FOOTWEAR
337-339 S. Main
LOS ANGELES

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Dublin

Dublin, March 16. LEAVE to introduce a private bill to legalize sweepstakes for charitable purposes, was recently granted by a majority of the Dail, in spite of the vigorous protest of Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs, who expressed his firm determination to oppose the bill to the utmost, his objections being based on the corruption and fraud which such a measure would make possible. The Archbishop of Dublin, preaching in St. Patrick's Cathedral, supported the Minister for Home Affairs, pointing out that the sanction of appeal to chance by the State raised a great moral issue. Gambling, he said, easily became a passion. It upset the proportion which existed between effort and reward, and therefore tended to the collapse of the moral basis of the State.

In an interview with press representatives, the Postmaster-General said that plans were now in readiness for the application of the "cash-on-delivery" system, but that until such time as settled conditions should prevail, the scheme would not be launched. The adoption of this system, he claimed, would mean increased traffic and, therefore, increased revenue to the Irish Post Office, added to the enterprise of Irish industry.

Ireland had three international matches recently, only one, the Rugby game, being played on Irish ground. A big crowd turned out to see the matches in spite of the recent defeat in England, the wet weather, and the unsettled state of the country, and enthusiasm ran high, though according to one onlooker, the Scots had few supporters from their own country. The score, Scotland 13 points, Ireland 3 points, most agreed was a fair result, and although there had been heavy rainfall the day before, the game was a fine one. The hockey match between Ireland and Wales, played at Llandudno resulted in a draw, Ireland and Wales each getting two goals. It remained for the Irish women to win the only victory for Ireland. In their match with the Scottish women at Edinburgh they won by two goals, the total score being Ireland 6, and Scotland 4 goals.

Amalgamation plans to be submitted to the Free State Government were referred to by the chairman of the Great Southern & Western, Midland & Great Western, Great Northern, and Dublin & South Eastern railways, at their annual meetings. Grouping as preferred to unification has been generally agreed upon, and proposals for a division into two systems, north and south of a line running from Dublin to Galway, are to be submitted to shareholders for their approval or dissent, at an early date. All the railways have had to avail themselves of their share of the £3,000,000 awarded to them by the British Government under the Settlement of Claims Act, 1921, in order to pay the dividends recommended. The G. S. W. R. and the M. G. W. R. are paying 5 per cent on ordinary consolidated stock and the G. N. R. 4 per cent.

Dail Eireann has finally passed the Enforcement of Law (Occasional Powers Bill), including a few amendments from the Senate. Introduced by Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home

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Color Printing our Specialty

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CO-OPERATIVE CAFETERIAS
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95% of the money invested in the Leighton Industries is advanced by the workers and they receive 95% of the profit.

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LOS ANGELES UNITS:
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Cafeteria and Dairy Lunch, 120 E. 6th St.
Dairy Lunch, 637 So. Main St.
Dairy Lunch, 117 East 6th St.

moving
When you are ready to move, a plan will bring one of Bekins big, white, clean, weatherproof motor vans, manned by courteous and skilled movers. Address Dept. C-7 for Bekins booklet "How Bekins cares for your Household goods."

BEKINS
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE
1335 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles
Fresno Oakland San Francisco

Affairs, the bill in its main provisions provides emergency legislation to deal with "the breakdown and partial paralysis of the courts." Most of the amendments proposed in the Senate were dropped by agreement as that body decided to sink its own views in consideration of the fact that the immediate application of the enlarged powers granted in the bill for enforcing the law was the most important issue.

An invitation to the Irish Free State Government to participate in the World's Dairy Congress, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., next October, has been accepted. Representatives are to be sent to discuss various subjects including the milk question. Several other indications of Ireland's wish to join in international affairs have also been revealed recently.

NEW YORK TO FIGHT FOR POWER WATERS

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16 (By The Associated Press)—New York State will carry on its fight to determine the ownership and control of hydro-electric power, developed from boundary and navigable streams claimed by the Federal Government, until the court of last resort has settled the question beyond doubt. Governor Smith has informed Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

While the State will eventually exchange power with other states, Governor Smith said, there was no reason to assume that a public official of New York State was vested with authority to abandon an effort to protect the State's rightful interests and control of streams capable of developing power. He believed that the State owned its great water power resources, he said.

TURKS CENSOR MAIL FROM UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, March 16—Reports that Turkish authorities were censoring mail from the United States was confirmed today by the Post Office Department. It was announced that a notice had been received from the New York post office to the effect that Turkish censors had been returned from Anatolia.

Headquarters of the Universal Postal Union, of which the United States is a member, has issued a warning, which is made public by the Post Office Department, that all mail for Anatolia, Turkey Asia, is now subject to examination by the Turkish censorship. Registered letters for Turkey are accepted only at the sender's risk.

One of the conditions of the Turk-

The Ideals of the Golden Lantern Tea Room
are reflected in the taste and refinement of the interior, in the excellent home cooking, in the quiet dignity of the service. Orders taken for Cream Angel Food Cakes and Maple Grove Candies. Special Courtesies given to parties.
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Phone WII, 9072

UNIFORM APRONS
For
Laundry Girls
The J. H. Tolson Garment Co.
804 American Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

For Insurance
Phone 60318
Allen H. Archer
523 West 6th St., Los Angeles
Rates and Information Cheerfully Given
Fire-Auto-Lloyds Trained Specialists in each department.

Beautify Your Garden By Planting Hardy Perennials
The HARDY PERENNIALS are hardly rivaled by any other perennial for display or gorgeous color. Plant them in full sun or partial shade. Each year they will bloom continuously for a long period of time.
10 Choice Varieties
Price 25c each, \$2.50 doz.
Postage Prepaid
ALBION—Pure white, red eye.
BACCHANTE—Rose with deep eye.
BRIDESMAID—White with large crimson
CHAMPEL—Rose magenta.
CREPUSCULE—Rose lilac.
FREDERICK PASSY—Mauve pink.
JEANNE D'ARC—Clear white.
LA VAGUE—Mauve with aniline-red eye.
MRS. JENKINS—(Tall)—Glistening white.
LOUISE ARBREA—(Dwarf) white.

Paul J. Howard's
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Only One Store—1550 W. Seventh St.
Wilshire One—Eight—Hundred

The Hospitable Home
The home that welcomes one and all brings a higher satisfaction to its own household. Beauty, comfort and hospitality may all be achieved with furnishings from Barker Bros., which need not be costly even though they are effective and of unquestionable quality.

Barker Bros
716-738
South Broadway
Los Angeles
Complete Furnishings of Successful Homes

ish examiners, according to information reaching the department, is that communications must be written in Turkish, French, Italian or English. Letters should be as short as possible, since there is no responsibility for articles seized by the censor. No codes are permitted.

COLD BAY DISTRICT PERMITS INCREASED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 16—Approval was given today by the Department of the Interior to the assignment of the prospecting permit heretofore issued to J. W. Hubbell in the Cold Bay district of Alaska to the Alaska Petroleum Company, which is composed of San Francisco, Cal., capitalists.

This is the third large oil company which has acquired interests in this field, and the Interior Department believes there will be an early and thorough exploration of the district to determine whether or not oil and gas exist in paying quantities.

The lands covered by the prospecting permits so assigned were located by individuals, who were without capital to do the necessary drilling, and the regulations of the Interior Department expressly for the purpose of securing development of "wild-cat" territory in Alaska.

RAIL PROFITS COME FROM NEWSPAPERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 16—The value of newspaper advertising in selling electric railway service was emphasized strongly before the joint convention of the Illinois Electric and Gas and Electric Railways associations in session here yesterday. W. H. Sawyer, president of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, said this type of advertising would return an attractive profit to the advertisers. He continued:

"We must advertise and sell our service to our customers just the same as any other successful business does. I have had electric railway executives tell me that they would like to advertise, but they did not know what they had to advertise except their rates and changes in schedules.

"My great trouble is to find time and money to tell my customers many things that I want to tell them in newspaper advertising."

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Resources \$35,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,200,000
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

HARRY B. MILLS
CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
820 Central Building Telephone 655-71

Darling's Shop
The Shop Beautiful—212 West 6th Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 60025—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Harry Ink Company
655-637 S. Broadway
Apparel for
WOMEN AND MISSES—
In which Style,
Quality and Low
Prices are most
Successfully
Combined
LOS ANGELES

One of the Leading Dry Cleaners of So. California
AMERICAN DYE WORKS
814 E. Washington Street
LOS ANGELES
So. 6th 27,981
281 W. 6th St. 512 S. Western
1158 W. 7th St. 6821 Hollywood Blvd.

Paul J. Howard's
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Only One Store—1550 W. Seventh St.
Wilshire One—Eight—Hundred

The Hospitable Home
The home that welcomes one and all brings a higher satisfaction to its own household. Beauty, comfort and hospitality may all be achieved with furnishings from Barker Bros., which need not be costly even though they are effective and of unquestionable quality.

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716-738
South Broadway
Los Angeles
Complete Furnishings of Successful Homes

LOS ANGELES PLANS STREET CAR SURVEY

Solution of Transportation Problem to Be Sought Through Merger

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (Special Correspondence)—A four-cornered survey of the street railway transportation problem of Los Angeles, to be participated in by the city, the State and the two local street car systems, has been launched under the direction of Richard Sachs, formerly chief engineer of the State Railroad Commission.

The purpose of the survey will be to determine how the best local street car service for the lowest cost can be obtained under any of these unification possibilities:

1. The Los Angeles Railway Company to buy the local lines of the Pacific Electric system.
2. The Pacific Electric to buy the Los Angeles Railway lines.
3. A new company to be formed to take over and operate the lines of both the present companies.
4. The city to take over the Los Angeles Railway lines, or the Pacific Electric, or both, and operate them as one system.

In making the survey every aspect of the transportation problem will be considered. This will include the possibility of granting franchises to proposed street car lines, several applications for which are now before the City Council.

CLUB TO SPREAD ADVERTISING TRUTH

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 16—As its share in the nation-wide efforts to further the gospel of truthful advertising, Women's Advertising Club of Chicago will give an advertising review March 10. Fifteen advertisers will take part. "The purpose of the review," said Mrs. Bernice Blackwood, the president

Jacoby Bros.
LOS ANGELES
Better Values in
Dry Goods, Millinery, and
Women's Ready to Wear

INNES
Footwear
for Men, Women & Children
Appeals to the discriminating
INNES SHOE CO.
643 So. Broadway
606 Hollywood Blvd.
Los Angeles

Dealers in
Southern California REAL ESTATE
Our lists of orange, lemon and walnut groves will interest you.
"Ask Our Neighbors About Us"
CHILBERGER
REALTORS—ANAHEIM CAL.
Ground Floor First National Bank Bldg.
Phone 525

Cantilever Shoe
The Cantilever Idea
The Cantilever Shoe is
Comfort of the highest
degree at every point.
Slip your feet into a pair
and learn what foot comfort
can be—what it means to you.
Expert Fitting Always
Cantilever Shoe Stores, Inc.
505 New Pantages Theatre Bldg.,
LOS ANGELES
378 East Colorado St.,
PASADENA
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND
Mail Orders Filled Send for Booklet

Robinson's California Glacé Fruits
Selected Oranges, Prunes, Cherries, small Pears, Plums, Apricots and sliced Pineapple: this assortment is put up in boxes of four sizes. 1 lb. net, \$1.00; 2 lb. \$2.00; 3 lb. \$3.00; 5 lb. \$5.00.
Price includes all shipping charges to any express or post office in the United States. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Hamburger's
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Sale "Californian"
Phonographs, 115.00
Console models—imagine only 115.00!
Hundreds of these machines have already been placed in Los Angeles homes through two previous Hamburger sales.
And now comes another sale with an entire carload to be sold out in ten days. Only a few days left now. Every machine guaranteed—every one perfect in cabinet workmanship and mechanical operation.
Outstanding features are: Silent motor, silent winding, gold plated parts, compartments for records, perfect tone modifier and ability to play all makes of disc records.
Convenient payment terms if you prefer.
Hamburger's Music Salons—Fifth Floor

MEYER AND HOLLER
MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY
LOS ANGELES — CALIFORNIA
HAVE AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF SIXTEEN YEARS
COMBINING THE SERVICES OF
ARCHITECT
ENGINEER
BUILDER
UNDER WHICH YOU ARE GIVEN A DEFINITE BID
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
RESIDENTIAL

of the club, "is to get the message of truthful advertising to the people of Chicago, particularly the women. We are trying to do what we can to educate the public in regard to the facts of advertising and to point out the value of purchasing advertised goods because of the protection they offer. The club feels that more people should know about the vigilance work carried on by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and the Better Business Bureau that have been organized by the vigilance committees throughout the United States to see that advertising in this country is truthful."

FRANCE TO EXPEDITE RUHR TRADE SYSTEM

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 16—The State Department has received assurances from the French Government that comprehensive measures have been taken by the French authorities in the occupied regions of Germany to prevent discrimination against foreign business there. A system of regulations has been installed throughout the Ruhr and Rhineland, for the purpose of preventing payment by foreign business men, engaged in export business, of double taxes or export tariffs, the department was informed.

German business men will be required to obtain licenses, but these licenses will be issued promptly upon application and every facility given to aid traffic. Special precautions will be taken to expedite the movement of metallurgical products and the general business of American concerns, it was said.

Notice was given, however, that the French Government could not be held responsible where German concerns failed to obtain licenses and in such instances business must suffer.

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New Location
Ground Floor, 643 S. Flower St.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Next Door to
Elite Caterers Phone 68008

Young's Market Company
Incorporated
Saturday Specials
in 40 Stores
LOS ANGELES
San Diego - Long Beach

J. W. Robinson Co.
—South and Grand—
Los Angeles, California

Robinson's California Glacé Fruits
Selected Oranges, Prunes, Cherries, small Pears, Plums, Apricots and sliced Pineapple: this assortment is put up in boxes of four sizes. 1 lb. net, \$1.00; 2 lb. \$2.00; 3 lb. \$3.00; 5 lb. \$5.00.
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BUILDER
UNDER WHICH YOU ARE GIVEN A DEFINITE BID
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
RESIDENTIAL

Big Diamond Supply Predicted from South American Mines

Untold Wealth Will Be Revealed When Modern Equipment Is Used, Northwestern Professor Believes

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 16—That the diamond mines of South America will show extensive production for many years to come is claimed by William H. Haas, professor of geology at Northwestern University, as a result of his recent study in these mines. "I believe," he said, "there is untold wealth still there as practically all the mining has been done without machinery and the 'pipes' or higher regions have never been touched, because only the loose weathered rock could be handled with the crude methods of washing in use there."

The diamond content of the "pipes" has long been an undecided question, but Professor Haas feels he has proved that the mines are not merely composed of water-lain gravel. He thinks that the farther down the mines are worked the richer the deposits will be.

The professor said:
The deposits at Boa Vista mine are not water-lain but are the weathered upper part of a "pipe" or "chimney." The deposits near Diamantina are in a volcanic neck, having penetrated the quartzite.
Diamonds were discovered at Tijuco in 1729. It is 200 miles inland in the region of the richest iron deposits in

the world. Near by is Morro Velho, the most profitable gold mine in South America. In continuous operation for over 100 years it has reached a depth of 6000 feet, probably the deepest mine in existence. The Jequitinhonha River, the most famous diamond river in the world, flows through the area. Tijuco was renamed Diamantina after the discovery of the diamonds. Today Brazil produces but 5 per cent of the world's diamonds.

The deposits I visited were 10 miles from Diamantina. These workings go down about 70 feet. Deeper work necessitates pumps and crushing machines. Although the Aqua Suja and the Sopa mines are closed down, Boa Vista has yielded a handsome profit in recent years. Four and five-carat diamonds are not uncommon. The famous Star of Bethlehem, Star of Minas, and Dresden came from this region.

Certified MILK
Particular Milk For Particular People
Arden Dairy Farms
EL MONTE, CAL.
have produced this high quality milk, exclusively, for particular families of Los Angeles County for sixteen years.

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LOS ANGELES
PHONE 10417-8 MAIN 417

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E. J. GRUETTNER & CO.
304 VAN NUYS BLVD., TOL.
LOS ANGELES 623-183

SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
HEAD OFFICE 300 GUARANTY OFFICE
5th and Spring St. 7th and Spring St.
24 branches in Los Angeles,
Hollywood, Pasadena,
Long Beach, Glendale, Burbank,
South Pasadena, Santa Monica,
Eagle Rock, Montebello,
San Pedro, Huntington Beach
and Lankershim.
Resources Exceed \$180,000,000.

FITZGERALD'S
For the Advancement of Music
The
KNABE
with the
AMPCO
Brunswick
Phonographs & Records.
FITZGERALD'S MUSIC CO.
1114 GRAND ST. AT 13th
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

All-Year Lure of Sunny California
Winter, Summer, Autumn, Spring—all seasons are generally warm in Sunny Southern California. No snow, no wintry blasts, no torrid heat if you live near the shores of the blue Pacific at the delightful modern community, Carthay Center, on Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Here, you can buy a large, slightly lot and build a beautiful home for a very moderate cost. You will be only a short distance from both Los Angeles and the sea on a splendid boulevard. Your surroundings and your neighbors will be all you could wish.

Let us send you an illustrated booklet
Woody Feurt
Sports wear and Fashionable
721 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles

Harvey McCarthy
H. W. Hellman Building
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MEYER AND HOLLER
MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY
LOS ANGELES — CALIFORNIA
HAVE AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF SIXTEEN YEARS
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AUSTRIAN BUDGET
SHOWS ECONOMIESKrone Is Now Comparatively
Stable, and New Statement
Makes Favorable Showing

VIENNA, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time since the armistice the Austrian Minister of Finance has been able to prepare a budget on a solid currency basis. For the last three years the rapid and incalculable fluctuations in the krone rendered budget figures meaningless. As the krone has now, however, been tolerably stable since the beginning of September, it has been possible to draw up a budget which will not be wrecked by sudden changes in the value of the currency or political intrigues.

It is not possible to make a comparison between the present budget and that of the previous year, as the devaluation of the krone has entirely changed the situation. The only comparison which can be made is with a budget prepared on Nov. 6 last, but which had to be withdrawn later on account of the lower index figure and the new reconstruction laws, which effected important economies in the state administration.

Budgets Compared.
Compared with this budget of Nov. 6, the new budget makes a remarkably favorable showing. The deficit has been reduced to 2,350,000,000 kronen. Against this, however, the state railways show a deficit of 2,000,000,000 kronen, which is only 350,000,000 kronen less than the total budget deficit. These 2,350,000,000 kronen are roughly equal to \$3,500,000,000, which the State will have to obtain from the League of Nations in the way of credits before the end of the year if it is to avoid the slippery path of bank note inflation. As \$3,500,000,000 of the credits will become available during the first half of the year, another \$4,500,000,000 must be secured in the second half. If the state railways could only be made to pay their way, the budget would almost balance itself but such a consummation can hardly be hoped for.

The revenues from taxes and state monopolies show an increase of 50.5 per cent. A very large saving has been effected by the reduction in the number of state employees, of whom no less than 25,000 were either pensioned or dismissed up to the end of December last, and another 25,000 will be off the state pay rolls before July 1.

Great Savings Effected
A further saving of many millions has resulted through the improvement in the exchange value of the krone, which is now below 75,000 for a dollar, instead of 75,000.

It must be admitted that even now Austria's budget is very far from be-

ing normal, but the betterments already brought about are a strong proof that both Government and people are making heroic efforts to relieve the situation. The saving of 3,000,000,000 kronen already effected affords a strong justification for the confidence shown by foreign countries in the future of Austria.

REINDEER TRACKS
HELP MAKE ROADSHundreds of Reindeer Driven
Over Snow Trample Road

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Reference has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor to the sensational use of aeroplanes for arctic transport by the Royal Swedish Waterfalls Board, but interesting as is this new departure, it does not by any means exhaust the novel methods resorted to at the building of the huge Suofia dam.

The instability of the natural conditions had to be overcome by different means at different seasons, with open water, sumps and motor tugs were employed, but this could only be done during four or five months. For the rest of the year other modes of traction had to be substituted: horse-drawn sledges, motor lorries, "caterpillar" and heavy sledges. The heavy snow often interfered and great ruts and uneven masses were formed in the ice. Snow plows of course were also used, but as there were often severe storms the effect of the plow was frequently frustrated almost immediately.

When the roadway formed on the snow-covered ice became impassable and a new track had to be formed, what surely is an absolutely novel way of road making was adopted. A herd of some hundreds of reindeer was driven across the ice, trampling down the snow so that tractors could get along. Reindeer, which are the alpha and omega of the Lap's life, were also used for transport, but their capacity is only slight.

Transport by horses was also expensive, so lorries and tractors were substituted; a 40-horse power motor lorry, both pairs of wheels motor-driven, proved useful on ice. Caterpillars were also used with more success. The trailing sledges were exceedingly strong. With good going, neither water nor snow in the ice, the tractor can transport 20 tons six kilometers in the hour.

SLAVS AND TARTARS
MINGLE AT HARBINAdvent of Russia Into Manchuria
Made an Impression on Chinese
Trade That Still Lingers

HARBIN, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—To a student of ethnology this city and the territory traversed by the railway constructed across Chinese territory by the Russians afford rare chance. A majority of the Russians brought here by the railway are of European origin, and while Slav and Tartar are frequently accused of being the same under the skin, their civilizations are widely different.

Russian advent into Manchuria has made an impression on the commerce, the customs and the outlook of the Chinese that has not receded with the passing of extraterritoriality. Some of the good and a part of the bad that Russia brought with her, have been incorporated into the organic life of the Chinese, racially the ultra-conservatives of the peoples of the earth.

Russian Measures Supersede Chinese
Improvement in methods of crop planting and harvest more general than can be observed in other parts of China have followed the dwelling together of the Russians and the natives. The catty and the picul, Chinese units of weight, are practically unknown in north Manchuria. Their places have been taken by the funt and the pood, the Russian methods of weight computation. There has been an inspired drive against the yen and the exchange medium, and while it has not been successful, the ruble is the expressed evidence of financial transaction, regardless of the absence of that money from circulation.

Chinese jurisprudence, as administered in north Manchuria, is more Russian than Chinese, and there is less military interference with the functioning of the courts than in other parts of China.

There is an unmistakable affinity between the Chinese and the Russians. They assimilate better than any of the other nations that can be used for comparison in this country. In their outlook on life, their acceptance of what they believe to be the inevitable, their resignation to fatality, their strains of mysticism, their callousness and their cruelties and their disregard of the rights or lives of others, they react to the same influences. Less resentment is felt by the Russians over unfair treatment from the Chinese than in the instance of any of the other foreigners who have like experiences.

Taxes Press Heavily
The local and provincial, the district and municipal officials, taking advantage of the helplessness of the Russians, levy confiscatory taxes on them.

If the police find themselves in need of funds for the payment of their salaries, or for the installation of a needed comfort, all Russian property owners will be arrested and fined. Merchants at different stations along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, discouraged by the activities of the tax collectors, and weary of the tribute exacted by the Manchus, as the local bandits are styled, have expressed a wish for the restitution of extraterritoriality to the Russians. This is not loyalty to their own nation, but is eloquent of the revulsion felt over the failure to receive justice or protection from those who govern.

ENGLISH CAMPAIGN
AGAINST ALCOHOLPrelate Calls Temperance the
Antithesis of Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Feb. 20—The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales held recently the inaugural meeting of its National United Campaign of the Churches. The meeting was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The objects of the campaign are: To present the modern scientific indictment of alcoholic beverages and its moral implications; to rally local support to the council's immediate legislative program of no sale of intoxicating liquor to young persons under 18 years of age, local option for England and Wales, the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor on Sundays, and the supply of intoxicating liquor in clubs to be subject to the grant of an annual license by the local justices; and to promote and strengthen definite organization for temperance work in each church and congregation.

Cardinal Bourne moved a resolution welcoming an educational campaign. He regarded the temperance question as a universal one, though he looked on prohibition as the antithesis and he would only advocate local option as a means to temperance, not to prohibition.

Lord Astor said that, besides spending a great deal of money on politics, the liquor trade was the most highly organized for political purposes in the whole country. He had known politicians who refrained from doing the right thing for fear of offending the political power of the liquor trade. Newspapers connected with the liquor trade even went so far as to threaten serious consequences to any church that tackled the drink problem. He himself felt that any church tackling this problem would gain strength.

INTER-UNIVERSITIES DEBATE.
VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The University of British Columbia triumphed over the University of California in an intercollegiate debate this week. The local debaters, Harry Cassidy and A. E. Grauer, argued successfully that France was justified in her invasion of the Ruhr, the Californian visitors being A. E. Murphy and W. Witkin. W. C. Hodgson and L. T. Morgan journeyed to Berkeley and took up the opposite viewpoint to their colleagues here. They also were successful.

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BULGARIA THROWS LEADERS INTO JAIL

Minister Grants Safe Conduct to Delegates to Mass Meeting and Fails to Protect Them

SOFIA, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—On Sept. 17, 1922, a mass meeting was planned by the Bulgarian "Bloc" to take place in Tirnovo, the ancient capital. The Bloc comprises the leaders of all the Opposition, excepting the Communists, who are in sympathy with and protected by the Agrarian Government. As much interest has been taken in the fate of the imprisoned Bulgarian ministers, a word on the situation may not be amiss.

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knowledgeable financier of his country. When Bulgaria was about to be drawn into the great war the writer remembers how earnestly and logically this patriot pleaded, in a series of articles in the leading organ of his party for alliance with the Entente.

Victims Imprisoned
These men, with others, were seized and thrown into prison in Sofia, while their ranks were increased by other non-participants whose moral support was feared as an obstruction to demagogic designs. In the latter part of November the affair was handed over to the people of Bulgaria to be decided by referendum. The ballots were curiously devised in white and black—white, guilty; black, not guilty. Where the balloting was unmoistened the blacks were in a large majority; but in most parts it was carried on under threats and acts of violence. In December those men were taken to a provincial prison, 18 hours' journey from the capital.

There is now a bill before the Assembly providing for the indictment and trial for treason of the renowned prisoners in a court ad hoc, of which the personnel, including the 12 jurymen, is to be exclusively partisan. In the meantime, to rid the Cabinet of three objectionable members who opposed these high-handed proceedings, the entire Cabinet was dismissed by the President, new members appointed and the city put under martial law.

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Women's Clubs Which Have
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FEW countries have gone as far as Canada in the fostering of women's clubs, for in each province either the provincial Department of Agriculture or a department of the provincial university—usually the College of Agriculture—appoints a salaried director to help with the work of the Women's Institutes.

In order to receive institute standing a club must conform to certain rules: hold at least four meetings a year (most of them meet often), have individual membership dues of at least 25 cents and send in reports to the director on specially prepared forms.

What They Do
What do they report? Practically the same things that any progressive woman's club would report, and while, in the early days, religious and political discussions were taboo, the latter, in non-partisan aspects, comes in for its share since women have the franchise. While the club papers usually treat of farm conditions and community interests attached to scattered settlements, the work otherwise differs little from that of the city club. During the war the institutes devoted themselves to war work of various kinds. They held sales, aided in raising war loans and conducted a Dominion Journal is authority for the statement that the total givings of the institutes of one province alone—Ontario—"for the four years of war considerably exceeded \$4,000,000."

In peace times there are papers, discussions and debates and musical programs. Traveling libraries and special open shelf books carry means for preparing the topics; lecturers are obtained free from the university or other Government agency; the director keeps in close touch and she or her assistants give short courses.

In British Columbia, also, the women are especially interested in a study of immigration because of the large proportion of Oriental settlers in the Fraser Valley; they studied new legislation concerning women and children and recent agricultural rulings.

Adult Education
Then the women found that the few lessons on a subject, usually given in the short course at their institutes, did not help enough as points they did not understand would arise when they went to apply what they had learned. So they talked the matter over with the Department of Education, and now in British Columbia, if they can maintain an average attendance of ten, the school board in any district will supply a teacher of any desired subject, the Provincial Department paying four-fifths the costs in rural districts and three-fifths in cities, and supplying free textbooks. Sewing, canning and dressmaking have been the popular subjects that availed themselves of this privilege the first year.

Then too, the women have done work for their own communities.

Tree planting, improving the physical condition of the schools, hot school lunches, and clean-up campaigns have been a part of the work of the majority of the institutes. In Drumheller, Alberta, the women established a restaurant in the park and put up swings for the children; in Loughheed, 53 trees were planted in the residential part of the town—and what a difference that does make in a city.

When a family is burned out, when a new family arrives in the neighborhood and is strange, the institute women are the first to offer neighborly aid. There is no inner ring in the institutes for any woman who desires may join.

Provincial Conferences
And when, each year, the conference is held at some chosen point—usually the provincial university—the province pays the expenses of one delegate from each institute and the institute sends a second delegate at its own expense. When, as in the prairie provinces, the provincial meetings are held at the university during the time regular students are on vacation, think what it means to women who have not been away from home for years! A week spent in college halls is, in itself, a course in art, household management, interior decoration and table service.

Besides the provincial meetings, most provinces are now holding short district meetings each year. These meetings are valuable in saving time at the larger meetings and also include many women who can make the short journey but could not get to the provincial meeting. In Alberta, for instance, there are 52 of these constituting each having a conference. Alberta has about 360 institutes altogether, comprising about 15,000 women. There are also 63 girls' clubs where the minimum age is 12 years.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific these institutes exist, having spread from the original group in the little village of Stony Creek, Ontario, where they attracted the interest and aid of the Government and have been copied by Belgium, England, and Wales, the Queen of England being president of the Women's Institute at Sandringham, where she makes her home most of the year.

In 1919, about 30 years after the first institute was formed, another forward step was taken, for in February of that year delegates from each province met in Winnipeg and formed a national organization, the Federated Women's Institutes, said to be one of the largest single organizations of women in the world, with more than 100,000 membership, drawn mostly from rural communities. Mrs. Arthur Murphy (Janey Canuck), prominent as judge, author, artist, and excellent presiding officer, was the first president and today Mrs. William Todd of Orillia holds the post of honor.

These meetings are biennial, the second having been held in Edmonton in 1921. A plan for an international federation, including the farm women of Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States, is now being discussed.

IRONMASTERS REBUILD THEIR FOUNDRIES IN NORTH OF FRANCE

Fuel Famine Forced Shutdown of Works in 1920—Coal Output Increased, and Labor Conditions Favorable

This is the second of two articles depicting the French national characteristics of their industry and a wonderful power of recuperation.

By W. M. COLLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The industrial future of France is wrapped up in that of the metallurgical interest. The contention of L'Economiste Français that the "war has made France the richest country in Europe in iron, and she is only surpassed in the world by the United States," is no empty boast. It is a new fact which has resulted from the war. Sooner or later, western Europe will put up a combination which will prove formidable to all outside metal interests.

It may be long before the dream of a French, Belgian, and Luxembourgian consortium is realized. The economic union between Belgium and Luxembourg, and the hostile policy of the French metallurgical interests toward the Belgian trade may jointly operate against co-operation. But it does not call for any great courage to prophesy that the logic of facts will, in spite of the adverse, force a working agreement between the ironmasters of France and Germany. It is impossible to withhold an unstinted measure of admiration for the effort the French metal interests have put forward in the face of unparalleled difficulties.

A Tribute to French Industry

The areas of Longwy, Briey and Nancy were war-swept. Eighty-one per cent of the French blast furnaces fell into German hands. The reconstruction actually accomplished since the armistice or in advanced progress is a monumental tribute to French industry. But it is fortunate for France that through the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine it should have added to its resources the region of Metz-Thionville with its network of German foundries and furnaces. On a pre-war basis this addition alone would have increased France's productive capacity in cast iron by 50 per cent and have doubled its steel output.

But the annihilation effected by Germany was so cataclysmic that the old French foundries, more especially in the Nord and Moselle, are still for the most part only in course of reconstruction. The fuel question—ever a difficulty in the industry, for France has always depended upon other countries for the greater part of its supply of coke—became accentuated by the demands of the Lorraine furnaces. The French ironmasters who had purchased the German undertakings in 1920 found themselves face to face with a fuel famine.

The failure of Germany to make good its undertakings as to fuel deliveries under the Versailles Treaty and the Spa settlement, added to the labor crisis, and the trade slump has led to the liquidation of many undertakings which initially promised great things, and to this extent the French demands from Germany are, at any rate, justified by adversity. But, nevertheless, the figures are eloquent in proof of the French metal industry. The production of iron ore in France during 1921 actually reached 14,106,388 tons, as against 21,918,000 tons in 1912, and 13,871,178 tons in 1920, or about 64 per cent of the pre-war production. But on the other hand, the export figures give a more encouraging showing. Thus in 1921, double the figures for 1913, or 2,091,000 tons of iron and steel were exported, as compared with 1,246,000 tons in 1920. France and Germany shared the advantage of being the only countries to show a rise in output during the slump.

The story of 1922 has yet to be told, but the cost of production has gone down. Wages and prices of transport rates have been reduced. But by the inexorable law of economic necessity the trend is for the low grade ores of the minette basin of Lorraine to find their way to the Westphalian works, and whatever the politicians may prescribe, we may yet see a rapprochement between the ironmasters of Lorraine, the German foundries, and the coal owners of the Ruhr and the Rhine. It is already being realized that this is the rational outcome of the Ruhr crisis. If there is friendship in business, there is no room for racial feuds.

Mines Were Worked Until 1918

More than half the total pre-war output of coal came from the invaded districts. The coal basin of the Nord and the Pas de Calais extends from Valenciennes to Douai, Lens, and Bethune. In 1913 the production of the region averaged 27,388,000 tons which also supplied 2,241,000 tons of coke. It would be pointless to attempt to follow the course of the German occupation and devastation. The mines were worked more or less until 1918, when systematized destruction began. We need not recapitulate the ruthlessness with which it was accomplished.

The fact that by the middle of 1921 the coal output of the Nord was, nevertheless, more than half the pre-war average is in itself an eloquent record of the effort put forth. The big collieries of Anzin near Valenciennes and of Aniche near Douai will be on a normal footing next year, though the big mines of the Pas de Calais may not be restored for three years to come. Owing to high prices domestic consumption was restricted, and on account of the slump the industrial demand declined. Hence, considerable difficulties have already been met. The price of coal in the German reparations deliveries positively detrimental. The decline in the British price enabled British coal to compete with French, and this completes the enigma of the Ruhr occupation. Between January and September, 1922, 16,424,684 tons were imported into France, and yet all the time stocks were accumulating and the French mines slowing down, while the product

of the Saar Basin had to go to Switzerland, Italy, and Germany to find a market.

A Righteous Retribution

With 75 per cent of the Silesian coal lost to her, it looks as if Germany will have to look for her coal deficit to France. The Reich was producing 3,000,000 tons a month less than in 1913. If the irony of circumstance brings about such a revolution, it will amount to nothing more than righteous retribution. But, meanwhile, the situation illustrates the futility of political panaceas.

The progress of the French cotton industry affords another example of French enterprise. The invasion placed some 2,200,000 spinning spindles, 70,000 doubling spindles, and thousands of looms in German hands, and it must be a matter of time before complete replacement is possible. Alsace, too, suffered from the destruction of mills and abstraction of machines. But the French trade, combined with the Alsatian industry, already promises speedily to become the most important on the continent of Europe. By 1920 the number of spindles for all France amounted to 3,400,000 as against 7,560,000 in 1914. But only some 5,600,000 are recorded by the International Cotton Federation as active.

Normandy, the Est, and the Roanne group represent solid areas of production massed in limited districts, so that recent development promises to revive and more than revive a somewhat considerable industry. In western Normandy, the cotton district starts from Le Havre, the port of arrival of raw material and the seat of the French cotton exchange, embraces Bolbec, Lillebonne, Yvetot, Bartent, Maronne, and Rouen, and runs some 25 miles up and down the Seine basin.

Nord Will Be Textile Center

The Nord, when it recovers from the war damage, will stand pre-eminent as the center of the textile trades of France with Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, all within a radius of some eight miles, as the chief seats of manufacture of the yarns which form the raw material of lace, embroidery, hosiery, cambric, and mixed tissues. Much of the machinery was stripped during the war but is being replaced. At St. Quentin, 7309 embroidery looms destroyed by hammers are being rapidly restored.

The Est, comprising the Vosges, Meurthe et Moselle, the territory of Belfort, and other departments, is the most rapidly growing center at production with Epinal as its economic headquarters. The loss of Alsace in 1870 left the Est to its own resources, which were to some extent developed to meet the situation, and the restoration of Alsace will give the Est a new and, as yet, underdeveloped importance. The Comptoir Cotonnier Français is entering upon a new era of extended activity. With state aid it has floated itself into a strong financial position. Its aims at co-ordinating national effort, combining in one interest spinners, weavers, dyers, bleachers, dressers, printers, and clothing manufacturers. Members of the Comptoir are to be granted extraordinary facilities as regards the supply of raw cotton by the Place du Havre. In short the outlook for the trade is rose-colored.

The French silk trade, on the other hand, is passing through a labor crisis. The whole region of the silk-worm industry, which extends from the Cévennes to the Italian frontier in the Alps Maritimes, is suffering from a decline in production which threatens to be fatal. Cheap and plentiful labor is a sine qua non in the rearing of silkworms. Spain and Italy are similarly threatened, and it looks as if, ultimately, the bulk of the trade would go to the Far East. Japan has already exceeded its pre-war output. The setback comes at a bad time, for never has the demand for silk materials of all kinds been so great in spite of the high prices. The industrial renaissance is also evidenced by the opening or reopening of works innumerable. Hardware and chemical factories, wood-working shops, brick yards, cement works, abound on every hand. The moral of the whole story is that the French people are in the mass much more actively concerned in the arts of peace than in any preparations for war.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO HAVE ORE DISPLAY

VICTORIA, B. C. March 7 (Special Correspondence).—As a result of the interest displayed by British investors in the mining prospects of British Columbia, William Sloan, Minister of Mines, has arranged for the collection of ores from all parts of the Province for display in the offices of the British Columbia Agent General in London, England. The British Columbia Mines Department, Mr. Sloan announces, is preparing a representative collection of ores from every part of the Province for use in the Empire Exposition to be held in England next year. When the display is complete it will be the finest of its kind that ever left British Columbia, Mr. Sloan says.

CANADIAN CLUB TO TOUR DOMINION

MONTREAL, March 13 (Special Correspondence).—It is announced by the Canadian Club of Montreal that it has arranged a trans-Canadian tour for its members during the coming summer. Up to the present, the Canadian Club has been an almost purely social organization, fostering a national spirit. It is expected that this new departure will mark the beginning of a movement to make these Canadian clubs a more active and energetic force in the upbuilding of the Dominion. As it will take place during the harvest season, the journey will bring the visitors into direct touch with the garnering of the great wheat crops of the Canadian prairies.

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When Young America Makes a Pilgrimage to Mount Vernon

"WILL it rock like this all the way?" inquired a passenger, as the trolley car began imitating the motions of a roller-coaster. "Like this, only worse," grinned the conductor.

What matters a staggering trolley car? It was a glorious day, and I was going to Mount Vernon. Since I was "making this patriotic pilgrimage" (to quote the guidebook) for the first time, I was pleasantly excited.

As I passed through the impressive Bowling Green entrance on the west front, a large group of boys and girls, aged about 16, jostled, talking and joking, in a group of me. Ah, thought I, how inspiring for youth to visit this "shrine."

"All aboard for the garden, because I want my picture taken there!" cried a pretty, bobbed-haired brunette. "Right!" agreed the others, and they were off to the garden whence issued little squeals and conversational fragments: "Now wait a sec, I'm not ready yet!" "Aren't you afraid you'll break the camera?" "Did you snap that? You mean thing!"

Not a word about the boy George Washington, a half ago! Not an instant's awe in the presence of this old-time garden so fraught with memories.

In the Colonial School

Suddenly I had a vision of a colonial school in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1745, presided over by the scholarly Huguenot, James Mayne, and I saw in that school the boy George Washington, lithe, slender, stooping over his copy book, writing hastily lest he miss a word of the 110 rules for morals and manners which he never ceased to observe then and later.

Utter not base and frivolous things amongst grave and learned men. When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire. "Pipe the smile! Shot quick. Bill, we want to preserve that on paper!" floated to me as I moved toward the kitchen.

There, my practical nature asserting itself, I too almost lost the true Mount Vernon spirit, and tried to puzzle out how elaborate meals for many guests could possibly have been prepared and served from this room.

"Was well they had slaves in Washington's day, for no modern servants could be induced to attempt this task. A long open archway leading from the kitchen to the 'manseon' prompted my query: 'How do you suppose they ever kept the food hot in the winter, having to carry it so far?'"

The attendant looked at me with a pitying expression in her eyes, and was silent. Somewhat abashed, I walked along the archway through which Washington's cooling food used to travel, still wondering if the Father of His Country and his guests really enjoyed lukewarm viands.

Perhaps the copy book precepts were my answer:

"This Dinky Little Room"

The boys and girls joined me soon after I entered the house, and such flutterings about, and such exclamations as there were!

"What was this dinky little room?" asked one girl.

"This, Madam," witheringly replied the tall attendant as he glowered down at her, "was the Banquet Hall!" Never have I heard greater reverence in any voice than in his as he pronounced the words "Banquet Hall."

Totally unimpressed the girl laughed. "Some banquet hall! Couldn't have given much of a dinner here."

I fed without daring to give another glance at the attendant.

Upstairs in Washington's bedroom, where I fortunately was alone for a while, I thought once more of the "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation" which so greatly impressed the boy Washington. As I thought of the

silently chattering troop below I wondered what their reactions would be to the following:

In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers and feet. Read no letters, books, or papers in company; come not near the books or writings of anyone so as to read them. Also, look not high when another is writing. Be not forward but friendly and courteous.

The Onslaught
While I was idly meditating came a rush of many feet, and a babel of tongues. They were upon me. Overpowered by the onslaught, I muttered foolishly to myself:

Speak . . . as those of quality do, and not as the vulgar; sublime matters treat seriously. Break not a jest where none takes pleasure in mirth.

"Spiffy room the old duck had, eh!" boys roared in my ear, along with a confusion of other exclamations.

"When another speaks, be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience. If any hesitate in his words, help him not . . . interrupt him not, nor answer him till his speech be ended," I whispered as I slipped away.

Depression began to settle upon me, that well-known depression of age over youth. Then I remembered that in 1745 not all American colonial boys—not even all Fredericksburg (Va.) boys—were copying and seeking to live by an elaborate code of morals, manners, and good conduct. Perhaps, therefore, at this very moment while these youngsters were giggling and shrieking their stupid remarks, somewhere there was a boy busy forming his character, and preparing himself to be the leader. After all, there is seldom more than one giant in any age, and—we live in a democracy.

Smiling tolerantly I turned trolleyward.



"A Spirited Public Demonstration of Some of Our Prominent Senators Showing How to Keep Warm Though Without Coal,"
From the Cartoon by Tony Sarg

A New York Salon Devoted to the Risible

Laugh and the world laughs with you. Weep, and you weep alone.

THE sense of humor has often been spoken of as our sixth sense. How ever much wisecracks may disagree in disposing of it, it remains, at any rate, a silent partner to the other five, a power behind the throne or, at times, a power behind the throne. It lightens routine, brightens the day's march when the others lag behind. It lubricates when the wheels go gritty; if they stick in the rut, it has a sort of chancy ready for those who get out and push. No fulcrum has such lifting power, no wedge so sharp a point as this furtive sensibility. How we bless its coming, how cherish its memory!

A sixth sense, is it? Nay, more; it is an angel of mercy. We cannot go long without it. It pours courage in our cup, turning the dregs to libation. It touches so gracefully the constrained countenance, curving the straightened lips, loosening their crabbled corners, until in buoyant, beaming irrepressibility it broadcasts its blessed smile. For coarse fellows it has no tolerance. It is a most understanding, sensible sense. It connotes real intelligence and barometrically indicates the unseen reaches of the heart. It is quick to perceive, quick to act; it spreads like wildfire, to the instant incineration of all gloom. It instigates enduring ties, strengthens and cements in amity and fraternity men and nations. It humanizes, equalizes, internationalizes.

Crowding Round the Funny Fellow

The world accepts its tragedies with a decent grace, but let humor so much as stir a finger, let comedy ever so faintly jingle the bells and we're on tip-toe with expectancy and joy. When the great tragedians appear, we follow to the lofty regions of their calling, but we do not coo them or seek them out for our boon companions. As for the humorous fellow, is not his chair ever ready and waiting in our circle.

True humor has the sparkle of frosty-minted coin, and is at its best when so ordered; it pales at second hand, and when bandied about becomes dull and worn at edge, nondescript, uninviting. Thackeray defined it as an alloy of love and wit. Throughout all time it has been a power, subtly shaping the destinies of men and nations. Through the agencies of the drama, the novel, the cartoon, the press, this currency has been in greater or less circulation. Such coinage as went on in the Elizabethan days has scarce ever been equalled. The world is greener for laughter, we follow to the lofty regions of their calling, but we do not coo them or seek them out for our boon companions. As for the humorous fellow, is not his chair ever ready and waiting in our circle.

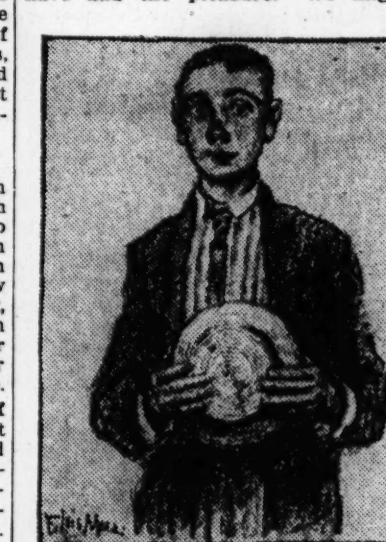
At the National Arts Club

Possibly the intelligences of the National Arts Club of New York suspected such to be the case when last year it summoned, tentatively, those ladies and gentlemen of the pen, the pencil, and the brush who were known to have humorous proclivities. In Paris, where gibe and jest are affairs of almost national concern, a salon devoted to the risible has long been a yearly function. Here, in America, where the daily, weekly, and monthly supply of comic art is avalanche, there should be no reason why a similar annual should not flourish. So the intelligences of the studios was again bidden by their now less timorous hosts in Gramercy Park to foregather once more in the name of Comus and to irradiate a score of wintry noons and evenings.

They came, a full 75, armed with multiple manifestations of the genus humor. As in any gathering of a family nature, which is run on the theory of assorted chocolates, there are bound to be a few undesirable items, cousins not sufficiently removed, inflexibly provincial uncies, or impossible young things who are continually getting in the way, like the unpleasantly yellow bonbons that are always the last of the box to be consumed. Perhaps the most humorous contribution came from Louisiana, triply wrapped, boarded, and insured, valued at 100,000,000 rubles, and dis-

closing on a loose sheet of Manila paper a naive pencil study entitled, "Through the Darkness Beams A-Light, Christmas Carol," which showed a nocturnal wanderer about to be felled in true Hollywood style by a falling timber. J. B. Maybury, meet Merton of the Movies.

The Main Street anthology by F. Luis Mora, in which he depicts in 60 plates the "Sons and Daughters of American Evolution," was the most irresistible attraction of the exhibition. They should all be met; many of us have had the pleasure. We might



Joe Pepperell, From the Drawing by F. Luis Mora

begin with Joe Pepperell, who has just arrived in the big city from upstate to make his way in the world and who now stands, armed with a letter of introduction, in the outer office, a prey to many misgivings. Miss Zilka Tzchazka, whose first American appearance was at Ellis Island when she appeared with her head done neatly up in a colorful kerchief, is now seen attired in a \$3.50 bonnet purchased at the leading millinery establishment at Perth Amboy. The Bufano family (Luigi Bufano is the local ice-dealer), particularly the group of three children who have alternated in the attempt to perpetuate their father's features, makes a striking picture.

Then there is "Miss Anita Bronston Princesly, who danced with so many soldiers and sailors during the war in the exercise of her patriotism that she was almost used up." Mr. James P. Kerrigan is "a frank, upstanding pre-war contractor who could make an honest living in 'thim' days and whose family is now mostly ways off motoring on week-end parties." Fay Fulton, "well, she's most liable to be found on Broadway excepting, of course, when the show is on." And Mrs. Abigail Judd, "who lives just three houses down the road from where you are going to board and who is going to provide you with fresh eggs, although this morning she couldn't find more than 10, etc., etc." There are Kentucky mountain types, throwbacks from old New England

families, Main Street folk from all sections, and representatives of the daily delegation that waits upon the monthly quota. Mr. Mora has created this motley crowd purely from his intuitive resources. He has drawn generally and yet individually and made a humorous and historical document.

Tony Sarg, Cartoonist

Marguerite Zorach has, O shades of Hogarth, gone after the New England family with uncompromising directness. She has hit upon the unyielding calla lily as symbol of rigid Puritanism and placed it with telling effect between Mr. and Mrs. who are wholly unaware of what a funny trio they make. Tony Sarg, who could illustrate the daily life of a toothpick and make it classic, came to the Park with good ones under his arm. "A Spirited Public Demonstration of Some of Our Prominent Senators Showing How to Keep Warm Though Without Coal" had a double kick to it. Two of these public-spirited gentlemen are shown, back to back, sharing a hot-water bottle, while others crouch over stoves and steaming kettles, completely satisfied that they have proved their point. How profitless would politics be without the attendant cartoonist to show what it is all about! He has also cast light on the "New Arbitration System," showing Judge Gary and John L. Lewis in a friendly bout settling a recent coal controversy, with Will Hays operating the camera.

W. J. Enright has used the familiar theme of New York City as the scene of the annual reunion of the Swiss Mountain Climbers to fresh and pointed outcome. It is well known that the street obstructions give just the requisite starting point for a good afternoon's climb, but few except the Swiss yet realize how decidedly novel and fascinating New York appears while swaying between some of the closer skyscrapers in the downtown district. One budding cartoonist, about 15 years old, arrived just before the exhibition opened, bearing several yards of comedy such as adds so to the delights of the New York evening press, nonchalantly announcing that he had been doing them for years. This shed much comforting light on the whimsicality of who could have drawn those daily serials of "Polly and Her Pals," "Baron Bean," etc.

Kittens, puppies, all the young things in the world are willing preceptors, showing us the approach to this ameliorating, invigorating, gloom-piercing humor. Lincoln salvaged many a situation by the use of this safety-valve. From Sir John Falstaff to the lovely Leonora legend that Barrie spun, the way blossoms with the fancies that the great ones have tossed away with a smile. Be it wit, satire, slap-stick or Lincoln humor, they have done largesse with the coin of R. F.

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WITH A SUPERLATIVE CAST INCLUDING
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This is the most delightful performance that has been given in this season.
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Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance
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LIBERTY THEATRE, West 43d St. Evs. 8:30
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In the New American Song and Dance Show

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WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE HARRIS
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
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7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 43d St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

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SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
In the New "SECRETS"
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."
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Anne Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose"
Laughing Success
"ANATHEMA"
BY LEONID ANDREFF
DIRECTED BY HARRISON SWARZ
YIDDISH ART THEATRE, Fr. 4:30
57th St. & Madison Ave. Sat. Sun. 2:30, 8:30 Week

KLAW THEATRE, W. 45 St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Last Warning
WITH WILLIAM COURTNEY

DAVID BELASCO SAW
The FOOL
AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

TIMES SQ. THEATRE
West 42nd St.
Mts. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:30
Evens. 8:30
In The Christian Science Monitor.

"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL BOSTAST."
F. L. S., in The Christian Science Monitor.
The Selwyns in Association with Adolph Klaber Present
JANE COWL
as "JULIET"
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
Nights and Sat. Mat. 1:15, 8:30, 10:30
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GLOBE Broadway and 46th St.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
LADY BUTTERFLY
"A Dazzling Spectacle"—
Staged by NED WATSON Johnny Doyle
MOVES TO ASTOR THEATRE, MARCH 19

Century Roof 62d & Cent. P. W. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gost Present
Balieff's Chauve Souris
From Moscow—Paris—London
2nd YEAR
In Repertoire. A new Bill Each Week.

F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gost Present
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The LOWER DEPTHS
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With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

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ST. JAMES
Downtown—Filene's—Shepard's—Jordan's
Stock Company
You Can't Help Liking It!

SPITE CORNER
Eves. 8:30
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Except Mon., Thurs.
You Can't Help Liking It!

THEATRICAL
BOSTON
Eves. at 8:30
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2:30
Sat. at 8:30
COPLEY THEATRE
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Wed. and Sat. 2:15
Thurs. Beach 1:30
Eves. 8:30-2:50. Wed. & Sat. 2:30-8:50

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
BOSTON
AUTO
SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
LAST 2 DAYS
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Admission 75c
Including Tax
AUTOMOBILE SALON
Copley-Plaza Hotel
Last Day, 1 P. M. to Midnight
Admission \$1.00
Including Tax

AMUSEMENTS
ERNA
RUBINSTEIN
Phenomenal Violinist
"She is the new Kreisler!"
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
Acolian Hall, New York
BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, TOMORROW AFT., at 8
CASSELLA
COMPOSER-PIANIST
Box Office Phone B. B. 4320. W. H. Lane, Mgr. (Baldwin place.)

Mob Football Played on Shrove Tuesday in Ancient Alnwick

THE Middle Ages which have deserted our travel, our meals, our business, still hang upon our sports and village dances. At Helston in Cornwall you may dance the Flurry dance in May; up and down the High Street, in at the front and out of the back door of each house. At Chester in Shrovetide, it is on Shrove Tuesday, too, that the old border stronghold of Alnwick has its own unique game of football. At two in the afternoon the men and boys of the two rival parishes of St. Michael and St. Paul, headed by the Duke of Northumberland's piper, march to the sloping ground opposite the castle.

Between the castle and the pastures swirls the little river Aln, always a briskly moving stream, and now swollen into a flood, churned to froth. "They'll never try the river today, they'll be warned off," is the general verdict. For this football ends with a tussle for the ball. The man who succeeds in getting it out the Pastures wins for himself the ball itself and also a sovereign from the duke and a year of popularity in his parish. Since the easiest way to escape the press is to plunge downhill into the river the struggle often ends by the holder of the ball swimming to the opposite bank with the ball in his teeth.

Today a leap into it does not look alluring. Tiny points of moisture fill the air; they veil the Norman Castle in unbroken gray and give the right touch of mystery and romance. The committee tent at the top of the hill is surrounded by a dark surging crowd. A white handkerchief is raised, a whistle sounds, and down the hill the throng hurries itself. A goody rout spreads itself out between the flags of Michael and of Paul. Small boys lead the van; men in mackintoshes fill the center; heavy gentlemen in mufflers and overcoats take the parts of backs and goal keepers.

A hare starts up from the ground at my feet. She loses her head and plunges straight up the hill into the crowd of players. A fringe of players travels out from the field, half a dozen dogs spring out of no-man's-land, and heads are turned up the hill. Now St. Paul seizes its opportunity. A crowd of enthusiasts bear down toward St. Michael's "hale." The ground by now is pounded into mud, the garlanded goal-posts rock in the storm, one man loses his footing, the rabble cannot stop themselves, and soon the goal is kicked over a pyramid of laughing, struggling humanity, caked in mud.

So for an hour the game goes on, Paul still keeping the advantage. Then as the twilight begins to fall a shout goes up. The ball sails high in the air and rolls far down the hill. The throng pursues, but once more it is kicked free, and this time it splashes heavily into the foaming Aln. Quick as thought two die-hards are after it. A duel in midstream closes the contest. The current carries both men to the opposite bank, and they are content to scramble out with divided honors. The Duke presents each dripping hero with half-a-sovereign and the muddy army is invited into the guest-hall for refreshments.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

COMEDY 8 Ave. & 41 St. Nights 8:30
THE SELWYN PRESENT
EDGAR SELWYN'S LAUGHING KIT

Anything Might Happen
WITH A SUPERLATIVE CAST INCLUDING
ROLAND YOUNG | ESTELLE WINSTON | LILLIE HOWARD
This is the most delightful performance that has been given in this season.
F. L. S., in The Christian Science Monitor.

Knickerbocker 8 Ave. & 41 St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC

THE CLINGING VINE
with EGGY WOOD
LIBERTY THEATRE, West 43d St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS
In the New American Song and Dance Show

"Little Nellie Kelly"
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE HARRIS
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
Geo. M. Cohan and Marc Connelly

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 43d St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
In the New "SECRETS"
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."
F. L. S., in The Christian Science Monitor.

BETTER TIMES
A HIPPODROMUS
1044 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

REPUBLIC W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anne Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose"
Laughing Success
"ANATHEMA"
BY LEONID ANDREFF
DIRECTED BY HARRISON SWARZ
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Admission 75c
Including Tax
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HIGHLY IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Profit Taking Causes Setback
in Some Groups of
Securities

Marked irregularity characterized the opening prices in today's New York stock market. Further profit-taking in the oil group resulted in a point, respectively, while California Petroleum, Standard Oil of California, Royal Dutch and a few of the minor issues receded fractionally.

Cosden and Sinclair continued their rise to higher ground. Louisville and Nashville dropped 3 1/2 points, but the Southern Railway issues and New Haven were firm.

Pan-American A and B extended their losses to 3 and 2 points, respectively. Heaviness also cropped out in the motor and motor accessories, Stromberg Carborator dropping a point and Studebaker and White Motors 1/2 each. Atlantic Coast Line dropped 1 1/2 points and Union Pacific, 1.

American Woolen, American Smelting and Marine preferred also took ground. Sloss Sheffield preferred advanced a point in reflection of a resumption of dividends, and Industrial Alcohol moved up 1/2 to a new high record.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling selling around \$4.69, and French francs being quoted above 50 cents.

Many Cross Currents

Shifting of speculative interests from one group to another set in motion a curious series of cross currents in prices during the morning. Foreign oils, motors, motor accessories and some of the investment rails were sold freely. Subsequent strength of some of the equipments, independent of steel and shipbuilding, imparted a steadier tone to the general list around midday.

New high records were established by Air Reduction and Lima Locomotive, up 3/4 and 2 points, respectively. Mexican Petroleum, ordinarily inactive, advanced 16 points on a small turnover. Fleischmann Yeast and Barnard A also were conspicuously strong.

Call money opened at 5 per cent. After midday large selling orders made their appearance. Numerous shares sustained losses of a point or more, with Mack Truck and Stewart Warner losing a point each. Another effort was made later to halt the decline by marking up the equipments.

Foreign Bonds Firm

Bond prices continued irregular in today's early dealings. Obligations of foreign governments were fairly firm. Mexican 5s advancing 1/4 and most of the European bonds held up fractionally.

U. S. Government bonds held steady with few transactions. Railroad mortgages continued to be in supply. Chicago and Eastern Illinois 5s and Washburn 4s each losing a point. Trading in industrial bonds quiet. Northern States Power 5s, up 1/2, being the only outstanding bright spot.

CHICAGO BOARD

Open	High	Low	Close
1.20	1.21	1.19	1.21
1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16
1.13	1.14	1.13	1.14
.74	.74	.74	.74
.76	.77	.76	.77
.77	.78	.77	.78
.45	.45	.44	.45
.44	.45	.44	.45
.43	.43	.43	.43
12.37	12.40	12.35	12.38

Cuba Cane
Cuba C S pl
Cuban Am S
Cuba Am S
Cuban D Su
Davison Ch
Del & Huds
Del Lac & W
Dul S S & A
Dupont Co.
East Kodak
*El Stor Bat
*End Johnson
Erie.....

CHAIN STORES EARNING POWER IS ESTABLISHED

Last Year Best One in History
of the 10-Cent Merchandising Trade

The remarkable growth of the chain system of so-called 5 and 10-cent merchandising is revealed by a study of the earnings since they were first introduced in 1912.

The opposition experienced some years ago from local merchants, bankers and chambers of commerce has been largely overcome, and the opening of a 5 and 10-cent store by one of the larger companies is had in many instances as an indication that the community is looked upon as growing. Agents are continually seeking new locations.

Last year was the best in the history of the chain store business. Woolworth earned \$17,624,399, or \$27.11 a share on \$65,000,000 common stock, compared with \$13,022,960, or \$20.04 a share in the preceding year. Kresge's earnings were \$35.52 a share on \$18,238,200 common, compared with \$20.25 on \$16,110,200 common in 1921. Kress made the best relative gain, showing a \$23.30 a share on its \$12,000,000 common, compared with \$8.57 in 1921, an increase of \$15.23, or 178 per cent. McCrory earnings of \$15.06 a share on \$7,059,900, compared with \$9.10 a share on \$6,209,100 in 1921.

Amounts Earned on Stock

The following table shows the common stock from 1912 to 1922, inclusive:

	Woolworth	Kresge	Kress	McCrory
1922	\$27.11	\$35.52	\$23.30	\$15.06
1921	20.04	20.25	8.57	9.10
1920	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1919	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1918	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1917	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1916	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1915	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1914	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1913	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57
1912	13.02	13.02	8.57	8.57

*Unavailable.

The average profits of a store in 1922 in every instance were higher than in the preceding years. This was due in part to the improved merchandising methods, but mostly to the greater popularity of 5 and 10-cent stores. Combined sales of the four leading systems last year were \$280,269,581, compared with \$246,829,543 in 1921, and \$254,608,193 in 1920. In earlier years 5 and 10-cent stores carried a large proportion of novelties, they are now adding new lines of household articles and wearing apparel.

Sales of Individual Stores

Woolworth last year, with average sales of \$141,427, showed average profits of \$15,603 for its 1183 stores. This was equivalent to net earnings on sales of 10.95 per cent, and compares with 9.34 per cent in 1921, when the average sales and earnings were \$129,864 and \$12,131, respectively. In 1912 the average sales for 631 stores were \$95,877, and the average profits a store \$9581, or 9.94 per cent on sales.

Kresge carrying articles selling as high as \$1 in 30 of its stores, had average sales of \$307,507 for its 212 stores in 1922 compared with \$280,700 for 199 stores in 1921. In 1922 average profits a store were \$31,209, or 10.1 per cent on sales, and in 1921 \$17,098, or 6.08 per cent on sales.

Kress and McCrory also made good gains, the former showing average earnings a store of \$21,011, or 10.08 per cent on sales, and the latter \$7361, or 6.92 per cent on sales, for 161 stores. In 1921 earnings of Kress a store were \$8860 and McCrory \$4326. In addition to its chain store enterprise, Kress conducts a mail order business.

The following table shows the average profits a store from 1912 to 1922, inclusive:

	Woolworth	Kresge	Kress	McCrory
1922	\$15,603	\$31,209	\$21,011	\$7,361
1921	12,131	20,250	8,571	9,100
1920	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1919	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1918	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1917	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1916	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1915	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1914	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1913	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571
1912	8,571	13,022	8,571	8,571

*Unavailable.

The close of 1922 found all four companies in excellent position as regards capitalization a store. Woolworth, with average capitalization of \$63,452, was the second lowest, showing a decline of \$2511 from the close of 1921. In 1912 Woolworth's average capitalization was \$103,011. This showed a steady decline for the seven succeeding years, reaching its low of \$57,817 at the close of 1919. In 1920, due to a 30 per cent stock dividend, the average rose to \$69,307.

Financing Methods

Kresge's capitalization a store last year dropped to \$95,416 from \$105,737 at the close of 1921, when it was the highest since organization, due to payment of a 54 per cent stock dividend during the year. Kresge also paid an 80 per cent stock dividend in 1916. March 1, last, another stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent was paid.

Kress's average capitalization of \$102,854 is now at its lowest point, comparing with a high of \$123,077 in 1916. McCrory's capitalization a store of \$49,769 on Dec. 31, last, was the lowest of the four companies. From 1912 to 1920 it showed a gradual decline, dropping from \$75,568 to \$35,238, its lowest point. In March, 1921, a 20 per cent stock dividend was paid, and quarterly stock dividends of 1 per cent each were paid from March 15, 1921, until March of this year, when the quarterly disbursement was made in cash. A special stock dividend of 10 per cent was paid.

The following table shows average capitalization a store at the end of each year since 1912:

	Woolworth	Kresge	Kress	McCrory
1922	\$95,416	\$102,854	\$102,854	\$49,769
1921	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1920	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1919	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1918	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1917	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1916	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1915	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1914	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1913	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737
1912	105,737	105,737	105,737	105,737

*20 per cent stock dividend. \$80 per cent stock dividend. 54 per cent stock dividend. A nominal stock capitalization paid privately.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE GAINS

Both Exports and Imports Show Increase in Value and Volume

France's foreign trade increased in both volume and value during January, 1923, compared with January, 1922. The tonnage of French imports increased 730,029 tons. Exports increased 341,876 tons. The increase in values were imports 684,768,000 francs; exports, 252,480,000 francs.

The following official figures received by the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, from its French information service, show the increases in France's trade in detail:

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
(Metric Tons)	(Metric Tons)	(Metric Tons)	(Metric Tons)
Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922
Food supplies	283,569	63,670	87,619
Raw materials	2,568,510	1,653,288	1,356,231
Manufactured goods	105,148	152,088	125,432
	3,857,227	1,812,996	1,569,330

Total value of French imports in January, 1923, was 2,144,294,000 francs. The value of raw materials imported increased 505,017,000 francs over similar exports in January, 1922, and accounted for more than 70 per cent of the increased value of imports in January, 1923. Total value of French exports in January, 1923, amounted to 1,695,898,000 francs and the largest item of increase over the figures for January, 1922, was 80,731,000 francs in exports of manufactured goods.

Prices of tires at the present time are still very close to the 1914 level.

Because of the advance in labor costs, made effective through the granting of general 10 per cent bonuses and the advance in rubber and fabric, some of which had to be purchased on the open market in spite of contracts, it is not likely that for the industry as a whole the first quarter of the year will result in satisfactory earnings.

At a general advance, according to all information available here, will have an immediate effect upon the fabric market. Low contract fabrics are being moved forward to be used for the low-priced tires, in hopes that when these contracts have been worked off the price advance will have become effective and that further contracts can be made with a more certain knowledge of the future.

Representatives of oil companies, who have been negotiating with the Mexican Government on the taxation question, have broken off negotiations, refusing to pay taxes for the oil.

Delegates to the convention of the Massachusetts Association of Bricklayers & Stonemasons at Lynn have adopted a resolution for a standard wage scale of \$10 a day. The Boston rate is now \$9.

Railroads operating in the southeast and lower Mississippi Valley have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to make general revision of commodity freight rate schedules, effective June 30.

Income tax payments in New York Thursday were \$28,205,064, bringing the total up to \$46,104,612, compared with \$42,153,000 in 1922. About 650,000 returns were filed, or about 100,000 more than a year ago.

A general inventory building at Broadway and 39th Street, New York, for \$1,200,000 was concluded Thursday, the purchase of the deal by wireless from the steamship Adriatic, in the Mediterranean.

The Italian cabinet has approved the final contract signed by the Italian sulphur combine and American producers, establishing a world sulphur trust. The industry will get lower taxation and road rates, and state control will be gradually abolished.

The rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States from March 15 to March 31, inclusive, will be 24 per cent and the surcharge will be 1 per cent. The surcharge rate on international passenger traffic will be based on 2 per cent exchange.

The New England Power Company requested permission of the Department of Public Utilities Thursday to issue \$3,000,000 additional common stock, proceeds to be expended in building a new transmission line from Adams to Pittsfield and also a line into New York State to connect with lines of the Hudson River Power Company.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT
Berlin, March 16.—The Bank of Germany report for the week is as follows (in marks and 000 omitted):

	This Week	Last Week
Coin	1,074,300	1,074,300
Treas. certificates	732,246,100	708,305,300
Bills	2,514,348,700	2,523,341,100
Advances	27,891,300	27,422,300
Investments	1,232,400	1,232,400
Other assets	199,500,700	207,112,700
Circulation	3,871,256,800	3,512,787,800
State deposits	353,915,300	353,915,300
Private deposits	1,738,620,800	1,738,620,800
Other liabilities	670,188,700	685,874,300
Bank rate	12 1/2	12 1/2
Loan bureau notes	12,900,040	12,900,040
With Bk of Engld.	64,962	60,082

*With foreign issuing banks.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT \$99,000
NEW YORK, March 16.—The Stock Exchange membership of Lothrop Randolph has been sold to Carroll B. Haff for \$99,000 and the seat of William R. Houston to Gerard T. Tarnel for \$98,000. The last previous sale was \$95,000.



Roy D. Chapin

**INCREASED COSTS
MAKE TIRE PRICE
ADVANCE LIKELY**

ALTHOUGH he is one of the youngest automobile company executives in the country, Roy D. Chapin, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, has been intimately identified with the progress of the motor car.

Mr. Chapin is a native of Lansing, Mich., where he was graduated from the high school. When the automobile first began to attract attention, and men of vision foresaw the possibilities of its future development, Mr. Chapin was a student at the University of Michigan. Soon after he became of age he left college to associate himself with R. E. Olds, then head of the Olds Motor Works in Detroit. He learned the operation of every machine in the shop and later was taken into the office, where, at the age of 24, he was made general sales manager of the Olds company, then one of the largest automobile makers in the field.

Two years later Mr. Chapin, with E. R. Thomas of Buffalo, Howard E. Coffin, F. O. Benzer and James J. Brady of the Olds company, organized the E. R. Thomas-Detroit Company. Following a period with this organization, Mr. Chapin induced Hugh Chalmers to embark in the industry, the result being the formation of the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company. For two years Mr. Chapin served as general manager and treasurer, but still nursing the ambition to have a company of his own he organized, with others, in 1910, the present Hudson Motor Car Company. Since that time Mr. Chapin has been its president.

Mr. Chapin finds the opportunity to devote much of his time and energy to affairs other than business. He is a director of the Detroit Community Union, the Detroit Symphony Society, and the University of Michigan Alumni Association. He is a member of the Highway and Highway Transport Education Commission, a vice-president of the Lincoln Highway Association, and a director of the Michigan State Good Roads Association. He is also a vice-president and director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. For several years he has been a director of the First National Bank in Detroit.

Following the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Chapin was summoned to Washington to head the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense. He had charge of this body until the end of the war. The committee was intrusted with war-time energizing of highway transportation, and the development then begun is still having a far-reaching effect on the whole problem of shipment from the producer to the consumer.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	March 14, 1923	March 7, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$3,076,294	\$3,082,644
Legal tender notes, silv. etc.	118,276	117,633
Total reserve	3,194,569	3,200,274
Bills discounted	361,286	330,093
Sec by Govt. oblig.	251,772	241,394
All other	225,416	225,416
Total bills on hand	838,475	798,973
Member bank res. acct.	1,342,714	1,479,697
F. R. notes in circ.	2,242,902	2,356,902

Ratios of total reserve to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of March 14, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago follow:

	March 14, 1923	March 7, 1923	March 14, 1922
Boston	73.4	75.2	75.0
New York	71.0	72.6	73.0
Philadelphia	71.0	72.6	73.0
Cleveland	75.6	78.3	76.6
Richmond	77.2	78.3	78.4
Dallas	71.2	72.6	73.0
Chicago	75.3	76.4	78.3
St. Louis	74.3	75.9	77.2
Minneapolis	60.1	63.5	60.0
Kansas City	70.9	72.6	73.0
San Francisco	70.9	72.6	73.0
Total	73.4	75.2	75.0

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	March 14, 1923	March 7, 1923
Resources:		
Total gold reserves	\$232,011	\$237,475
Legal tender silv. etc.	10,348	9,578
Total reserves	242,359	247,054
Bills discounted	22,073	19,707
Sec by U. S. gov't oblig.	27,859	21,882
All other	71,111	12,854
Total bills on hand	67,043	54,443
Liabilities:		
Mem. bank res. acct.	123,303	123,700
F. R. notes in circ.	302,290	302,500

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This Week	Last Week
Total gold res.	\$1,052,890,163	\$1,042,248,728
Total res.	1,069,925,420	1,061,547,720
Bills discounted	176,173,475	170,340,685
Sec by U. S. gov't oblig.	35,308,679	29,897,684
Bills bought in open market	35,308,679	29,897,684
Fed res. notes in circ.	567,168,298	570,391,134

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CATTLE PRICES ADVANCE WELL IN LAST WEEK

Show Gains of 25 to 40 Cents—
Hogs Firm on Moderate Receipts—Sheep Slack

CHICAGO, March 16 (Special).—Thus far this week the cattle market has been in very good tone, prices advancing until they are 25 to 40 cents higher than a week ago. Buyers are showing decided preference for heavy light weights and yearlings are selling higher than the big fat steers.

While sellers are quoting best cattle at \$10.25 few are included in current receipts that sell above \$9.75. Many good killers of medium weight are taken at \$8.75 to \$9.50. Plain light weight cattle are \$8.50, lower than earlier in the week.

Larger supplies have checked the advance in cows, best fat selling \$6.50, lower than earlier in the week. Larger supplies have checked the advance in cows, best fat selling \$6.50, and yearlings \$3.50 for choice lightweights. Choice sheep for calves are \$12.50, and weathers to packers \$9.10.

Hogs are firmer on moderate receipts, best light weights being \$8.70, or 35c higher than a week ago. The large percentage of 170 to 240 pounds swine sell at \$8.35 to \$8.60, heavy butchers' \$8.35 to \$8.60, and good packing hogs at \$7.60 to \$8.00. Good heavy hogs sell more actively than light.

The supply of sheep is again fairly large and demand is slack. The mutton market has been in a slumpy condition all the week. A good class of lambs is quoted at \$14.25 to \$14.40, and plain and heavy grades \$14.10 to \$14.25. The general market for lambs is about \$1 lower than a week ago. Clipped lambs go for \$10.15 to \$11.50, good ewes \$8.50 to \$9.00, and yearlings \$10.10 to \$11.00.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The live-stock market while not advancing as a whole, shows a fair degree of firmness. The weakness in steers makes for an uneven appearance in the general list, which is offset by the strength in hogs. Sheep and lambs are steady to strong.

Receipts, prices and quotations are as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; beef steers, uneven; weak to 15c lower; medium to good heavy showing most decline; little change in light weights; choice 480 heifers, good heavy, \$10.25; heavy butchers' \$8.35; few head light mixed yearlings, \$10; best long yearlings, in load lots, \$7.75; sheep, \$12.50; choice 480 heifers, \$7.40; few loads, \$7.50; bulls, strong to 10c higher; veal calves, largely 25c higher; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.00; calves, \$7.50 to \$8.00; mostly \$7.25 to \$7.50; estimated holdover, 12,000.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,800; strong to 5c higher, closed firm; \$8.70 to \$8.85; 225-pound average, \$8.45 to \$8.65; top \$8.70; bulk 240 to 300 pound butchers, \$8.35 to \$8.60; packing, \$7.60 to \$8.00; mostly \$7.25 to \$7.50; estimated holdover, 12,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; fat lambs, steady to strong; to \$14.40 to packers, city butchers and shippers; bulk desirable woolled lambs, \$14.10 to \$14.40; clipped lambs, largely \$11.35 to \$11.75; some fresh shorn, up to \$12; fall clipped, up to \$12.50; practically no steady where offered; sheep scarce; 3 loads choice 106-pound, \$8.75; 1 load 109-pound wethers, \$8.75.

**WAGE INCREASE
ASKED FOR BY
TEXTILE UNIONS**

FALL RIVER, March 16.—Fall River Textile Council, representing the American Federation of Textile Operatives have voted to ask manufacturers for an increase of 15 per cent in wages effective April 2. The council has a membership of 25,000.

The Doffers' Union, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, has made a demand for an increase in wages of 20 1/2 per cent and asked for a conference with the mill men, the latter answering they would confer on any topic other than wages.

Since the time of the demand, a month ago, Agent Frank C. Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has been in conference with leaders of the United Textile Workers at the request of Mayor Talbot, to ascertain if a compromise could not be reached. He has made a partial report and complete report will be made, it is believed, by next Monday.

Officials of the Doffers' Union say that whether the report is favorable or otherwise they will press their demand for the increase, even if they have to call a strike.

FORT WORTH BUYS PIPE
FORT WORTH, Tex., March 15.—An order for \$400,000 worth of cast iron pipe for extending the water distributing system of Ft. Worth has been placed with the American Pipe Company of Birmingham. Other improvements are to be made to the municipal waterworks plant and distributing system at a cost of \$1,100,000.

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Its intervention at Lausanne has been followed by its delivery of a note to its Polish and Lithuanian neighbors which has surprised all parties by the reasonableness of its tenor. The French hail this note as the first sign of a renewed rapprochement between the two countries. It is remarkable that Russia should have addressed such a note to two states toward whom it has exhibited such belligerent tendencies. There are many Russians even within the Bolshevik circle, who regard the independence of Poland and Lithuania as an alienation of Russian territory. Poland under French protection has been regarded in Russia as a barrier to the westward extension of Soviet rule. Bolshevik intervention has usually proved to be militant rather than diplomatic. Taking all these things into consideration, the French may be excused if they claim to see a change of heart in the leaders of Soviet Russia. Bolshevik Policy Changes Nor are they alone in this opinion. The statesmen of the Little Entente believe that the Bolshevik leaders are preparing to adopt an entirely different policy. Dr. Benes, in the course of a recent speech, expressed the opinion of the leaders of the Little Entente. He said: "The attitude of Soviet Russia toward the countries of western Europe has during the last few months, become better defined. Russian policy has lately been directed toward the renewal of commercial relations with the West, tending to draw Russia more closely toward western Europe." Difficult to Check Bolshevism But Dr. Benes felt bound to point out that Bolshevism had secured such a firm hold in Russia that it was difficult even for its leaders to check its progress. "Recent events in Europe have helped to strengthen the influences tending to a return to the previous policy, founded upon a European revolution," he continued. "Even admitting that the Soviet Government, as such, takes no active part in this policy, the activity displayed by the Communist organizations and the Third International, with a view to creating unrest and provoking Communist outbreaks in Europe, is nevertheless very evident. I do not believe that Soviet Russia herself actually desires war; her position is not such that she could desire it. It is true that in Russia preparations of a military nature are being made, that requisitions of stores have been made, workshops mobilized and so forth. But it is necessary to differentiate between Communist propaganda and the true intentions of the Russian Government." These remarks, coming from one who has had every opportunity of observing Russia from close quarters, are particularly interesting. With the reopening of the gates of trade, it is probable that the differences between Bolshevik Russia and the rest of the European nations would disappear with increasing rapidity. ALBERTA UNIVERSITY EDMONTON, Alta., March 9.—A total of 1253 students registered at the Alberta University for the present term, according to the annual report of that institution. Of these 356 are first-year students, 246 second-year students, 208 in third year and 104 in the fourth year, with 68 graduates. The remainder includes 123 corresponding students, 74 summer session students, 50 special students, 10 public health nurses and nine B. D. students.	Phoenix THE MELCZER COMPANY GROCERS Phoenix, Arizona REAL ESTATE INSURANCE LOANS RENTALS JESSE F. KELLY With Franklin D. Lane Tel. 6284 No. 12 West Adams Tucson G. E. Tufford Co. JEWELERS "Look for the Big Clock" 145 E. Congress Street Burns Flower Shop Hallet Burns, Proprietor Tel. 107 15 North Stone Avenue CALIFORNIA Alhambra COME TO ALHAMBRA THE FASTEST GROWING CITY IN THE COUNTRY Only 8 miles from Los Angeles City of Homes "Where Life's Worth While" Information gladly furnished NORMAN E. 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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Choose a Vase in Which Flowers Fall in Natural Poses

NOTHING, perhaps, by way of decoration gives a greater sense of joy than beautifully arranged flowers, but to get good effects, the shape and character of the vases must be suitable. Most of us probably have had the experience of finding no vases suitable to the flowers we were putting in them. Indeed, at one time it was almost impossible to get good shapes, the most common form being that of a small narrow trumpet.

Then Miss Jeykle, the first woman garden designer, came to the rescue, and thought out a number of good shapes and had them made. These vases were obtainable only at one store, and were quite inexpensive, being made of rather heavy, thick glass. They were much liked, however, and purchasers grew accustomed to giving collections of them as presents. So popular were they that the Queen of Spain received a set on the occasion of her marriage.

They were intended for people with big gardens and many of them were of a considerable size, so that large flowers, like peonies, could be arranged in them in massed effects. For spring daisies and narcissi, small tubular vases were designed. Another feature of Miss Jeykle's vases was their capacity to hold plenty of water.

Those particular vases no longer are to be had, but a well-known firm has made a specialty of something similar in clear, thin, white and green glass. The intention is to get individual shapes to suit every kind of blossom. Roses, according to their variety, require differently shaped vases. The tall goblet-shaped vase in the top row in the photograph is ideal for long-stemmed roses, as the stems fall into the flutings around the top and divide in a natural way much as they do when growing on a bush, thus satisfying the aesthetic demand that flowers shall stand, or droop, hang over or seem to swing in vases much as they do in the garden. The small flat bowl with the wide brim at the end of the row is delightful for short-stemmed roses. If the blossoms rest amid their leaves on the wide rim their petals will not fall so widely in water.

The way in which the fluted edges of the larger vase are made is interesting.

When the liquid glass is taken out from the furnace on the end of a long iron rod, the glass is twisted around, and broadens out in a flat circular shape. While still hot this is held over a little frame with four projecting wires called a "crimp," and allowed to drop until it rests on the wire at the four points, while between these points it falls naturally into uneven flutings. The fluted rim of the little flat vase is done in a similar fashion, but in this case the crimp has wires all round at even distances.

In the center of the second row of vases is a rose bowl, a particularly good shape, narrowing slightly toward the top. It is more uncommon than the ordinary round bowl and the roses look very well in it. To assist in arranging them it is wise to stand a smaller vase or a holder inside to support the flowers in the center especially if there are not a great many of them.

It is remarkable what a good effect a single little bunch of violets will give if arranged in the right vase. The small vase with "tears" on it, placed on the left of the upper row is just the thing for them, the tie which binds the flowers being cut first so that they nestle among their leaves as though growing. They also look lovely in the flat bowl with the fluted rim.

The goblet in the form of a lily, which is Venetian in style, is specially good as a table vase being well suited to carnations, roses or tulips.

The two tall, narrow shapes are made in a number of different sizes. In the smaller ones they are extremely useful for spring flowers: narcissi, tulips, hyacinths, while in the larger sizes sprays of flowering shrubs such as mimosa and lilac arrange themselves. They are also good for iris, lupins, delphiniums, gladioli and peonies.

It has been possible to give only a few of the best shapes; there are many others. There is, for instance, an exquisite narrow bowl on a foot like a huge goblet which is lovely for a bunch of any of the flowers just mentioned, or for chrysanthemums or flowering shrubs. There is also a much smaller vase resembling the second one on the top row but with a crimp and a low foot instead of a stem. This is a perfect shape for long-stalked sweet peas.



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ried out in bright red and provided with a hood, these coats are very dainty. Red Riding Hoods will cast their gay note on gray days.

The tailor-made costumes are ideal for spring and summer. Made in English materials, tailors for morning wear are cut on sober lines. But for afternoon wear much fantasy is allowed. Among the cloths used for afternoon are the supple poplin and the long-discarded alpaca. The blouse is made especially to match a skirt and jacket. Often the jacket is lined with the same material as the blouse. The "three-in-one" costumes are an interesting item as they may serve both as tailor-mades and as afternoon dresses. They are composed of a frock and a jacket, daring color effects being introduced in the bodice in order to give the appearance of a pretty afternoon frock when the coat is taken off. Maroon, moiré, and thick satin are the materials preferred for the "three-in-one." The three-quarter coats with "goddets" bring a truly new note.

In summer the full evening dress is put on the second plane, the dinner dress taking the first. A dinner gown does not, in fact, much differ from an elegant afternoon frock. All the creases are in favor both for afternoon and dinner, but the colors are more daring for the evening—red, yellow, green, above all, being dominant. Black and white schemes have disappeared. For the full evening gown, the lames have lost favor. Embroideries of brilliant and pearls make sumptuous dresses. White is used to a large extent for this purpose.

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Bird pools or bird gardens are fountains under sheltering trees are featured by Mr. Wheeler. The pool he makes is eight to ten feet in diameter. As it is constructed out of native rocks, it becomes a beautiful and natural part of the garden instead of a bald outcropping of concrete. To give a feeling of depth and also to allow for deeper shadows, the pool is from 18 to 24 inches deep. Small stones are placed just below the surface for the birds to stand on while they bathe. The pool is fed by means of a little waterfall, seemingly rising from a grotto, or by a bubble at the bottom; either way it appears to have been fashioned out of the ground as a result of the action of the water. Pockets for plants are left in the rock. Once when Mr. Wheeler had finished a pool a teamster happened along. He

looked at the pool where the birds were beginning to crowd, then said: "Did you build it? Gee, that thing looks as though it grew there."

That is Mr. Wheeler's purpose, to make his rock work seem an actual part of the landscape. He labors with the fitting of each stone in turn, spending hours to find the one which will give the effect he is striving for. His work is built from raw material—a site and a load of rock—as a sculptor's figure is chiseled from the rough block.

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The Simple Art of Batik Dyeing

ALTHOUGH I know practically nothing of either color or design, I do make lovely Batik things, and so can you. Just remember these two facts: first, dye will not take through wax; second, light shades will take darker colors, but dark colors will not take lighter tones. Pink can be dyed red, but red cannot be dyed pink.

Bearing this in mind, I am ready to begin. I wish to make a yellow and blue sport scarf. For this I buy 3½ yards of yellow crepe de chine 40 inches wide, which I cut in halves, so that each piece measures 3¼ yards long by 20 inches wide. One piece I put aside for the present, with the other I begin to make the scarf. On the two ends I mark off a four-inch border by drawing a pencil line on the fabric, parallel with the 20-inch side. Because I want this scarf to be a yellow one with blue borders, I cover all the material in the center between these two pencil rules with wax. To do this I heat in a small pot equal quantities of pure beeswax which comes in dark yellow cakes, and white paraffin (also in cake form). For a scarf of this size a 10-cent cake of each is enough. After these become liquid I lower the flame to keep the wax in its melted form throughout the next process.

I then apply this wax to the goods with a brush, just as if I were painting any surface, covering all the material except those parts which I want the dye to take, that is, the borders. I stretch my cloth across two chairs so that the portion which I am waxing will not rest on anything, but will be suspended in the air. In this way the wax soaks through to the other side of the fabric and dries almost as soon as it is applied. To make sure that the surface has been thoroughly waxed, I hold my scarf-to-be up to the light to see whether any spots are uncovered which should be covered. I remedy defects simply by applying the brush as before.

Crackling and Dyeing
Now I am ready for "crackling," which gives Batik the pretty cracked-marble effect. I twist my waxed material much as if I were wringing clothes, cracking the wax unevenly. Wherever the wax cracks the blue dye will take, giving the material between the borders that crinkly blue and yellow impression which makes Batik so attractive. My yellow crepe de chine is now ready for the dye bath.

For this I use a package of blue dye (any brand of dye which must be boiled will do), following the directions on the package. However, I do not use the dye bath while it is hot. After it has cooled I immerse the entire material. When I am sure that the dye has run into all the cracks in the wax, and the unwaxed portions are thoroughly colored, I take the material out, shake it well and hang it up to dry.

When it is thoroughly dry I dip my colored fabric in a basin of gasoline and rub it well to dissolve all the wax. A little may still remain, however. If so, I take a hot iron and press my scarf between newspaper to take out stubborn bits of wax and smooth the finished product.

New Combinations
Now that I have finished one Batik article, making more of them is a simple matter. With the other half of the 3½-yard piece of yellow crepe de chine and the same dye bath I can make another yellow and blue scarf of a different design, by varying the border, by marking off boxes or narrow stripes.

With the same dye bath and the same application of rules, I can make any number of white-and-blue, pink-and-blue, yellow-and-blue, or green-and-blue handkerchiefs or ties, beginning with either a white, pink, yellow, or green piece of material. Lovely sashes of chiffon or china silk can be made in the same way. Any color can be used for the foundation, provided the dye bath is a darker color. Of course, as many different colors can be used as one wishes, provided one has time and sufficient interest to vary the color combinations.

Batik materials are not to be washed with soap and water. They are cleaned by soaking for about 19 minutes in a basin of gasoline.

With the same dye bath and the same application of rules, I can make any number of white-and-blue, pink-and-blue, yellow-and-blue, or green-and-blue handkerchiefs or ties, beginning with either a white, pink, yellow, or green piece of material. Lovely sashes of chiffon or china silk can be made in the same way. Any color can be used for the foundation, provided the dye bath is a darker color. Of course, as many different colors can be used as one wishes, provided one has time and sufficient interest to vary the color combinations.

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THE HOME FORUM

Living in a Tuscan Tower

THE glorified garret of a poet's dream—so a poet described it: "severe as a monastery, gay as a nursery" were the terms applied to it by a celebrated artist. "I think of you high in the tower of your contemplation," writes the man-of-letters from the other side of the world. "A house of defense, set very high" it was in olden times, frowning at other towers across the way: today it is a survival, cozily surrounded by other survivors; a bit of the Middle Ages forming a living part of the happy life of today; a shaft of ancient stone lifting me so high above the rest of the world that I seem to be the neighbor of the stars; and the winds of heaven are my visitors, and the sun has such unobstructed access through the many windows that he makes himself perpetually at home there, and so floods the interior with golden light that, when I have mounted the hundred and fourteen stairs and open the door, it is like stepping right into the heart of a daffodil—a yellow radiance, a lovely rectangular space of happy light.

My tower may not be an ancient among its companion towers, but it is certainly no mushroom of yesterday numbering probably full six hundred years.

After that date towers were going out of fashion and palaces were coming in. For towers, in Italy, were the outward manifestation of the conditions of the times. Cities were small and narrow and densely populated, and since in those days it was so much safer to dwell within city walls, with the gates locked and the big iron keys deposited under someone's pillow every night, than in the open country, unless one happened to be a feudal lord; therefore, the cities being closely packed, buildings had to rise high, and so up they rose, story by story, as, for similar reasons, skyscrapers in New York do today. But there was another reason for such lofty structures in medieval Italy. Within those narrow city boundaries feuds were ever raging—feuds between party and party, family and family; and towers were needed for defense, for protection.

So up they went, higher and higher, more and more impregnable, until a medieval city fairly bristled with them, by the dozen, by the score, by the hundred, and to the sides, all importance of the place. Later, when government became somewhat more powerful, and street fighting was, if still a frequent exception, no longer quite the rule, the authorities, to lessen the arrogance of the great families, buildings had to rise high, and so up they rose, story by story, as, for similar reasons, skyscrapers in New York do today. But there was another reason for such lofty structures in medieval Italy. Within those narrow city boundaries feuds were ever raging—feuds between party and party, family and family; and towers were needed for defense, for protection.

height, but high enough to raise their dwellers into sun and air above the varied level of the city roofs. Go where you will among the old cities of Italy and you find some such picturesque survivals; at Siena, in Florence, at San Gimignano, in Bologna, in Pisa, and Lucca, and in more cities than one could name. Their old stormy days are past now; the pigeons and jacksaws nest in their niches; heroniums in pots, and little curtains blowing out in the breeze high up at the small windows, testify

that had kindled his youthful imagination. Birds, whose music rather than beauty of color attracted him, he used in his verse more often than any other American poet save Whitman—in all, some thirty species—and he devoted entire poems to the song sparrow, the English sparrow, the bobolink, and a nameless water-fowl; the last of these being the inspiration of his best poem. Of trees and flowers his knowledge, and the use of his knowledge, was still more extensive. "He was a passionate botanist," said one who knew him well. The trees of his poetry number nearly thirty, and many of them—in particular the oak

Bank of England Pigeons

Descendant of the doves of Aphrodite, Who fluttered in that type of beauty's train And followed her affairs—the grave, the flight, Cooling in just your calm, uncaring strain.

"Bred in the bone," perchance you know the motto! And so you doubtless dream of tides that lace O'er snow-white sand by some blue Paphian grotto, Or of your sires' dark murmurous woodland Thrace.

And from your perch where sooty winds are striving, O Bank Stock-dove, as o'er Hymettian bloom You yet may watch the busy bees a-hiving The sweet and subtle fragrance of the broom, And see, as once before the Cyprian matron, The crowds that wait, obsequious and discreet, On her, your passionless and newer patron, The stern Old Lady of Threadneedle Street! —P. R. Chalmers.

"Treasures in Heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN have ever been engaged in a never ending search for treasure in one form or another. The world's literature abounds with the thrill of the hunt for treasure in many lands; and tales of lost galleons with their precious cargoes, continue to hold for each succeeding generation a fascination peculiarly their own. In our own swift-moving times, success, as men very generally term it, has come to be measured by the possession of, or the capacity to acquire, material wealth. This is largely because material wealth is supposed to carry in its train freedom from want and privation, and to afford greater opportunity for the enjoyment of life. But the very fact that mankind today still continues its ceaseless quest for happiness, contentment, and health of mind and body indicates that material wealth, with all its seeming advantages, yet fails to bring with it that which real life, in its fullness of expression, has to offer.

Christian Science, in its universal application to the problems of men, is today bringing to the world a new and enlightening concept of the meaning of treasure. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 70), "The revelations of Christian Science unlock the treasures of Truth." And those who conscientiously follow her teachings, and apply constantly and consistently to the problems of daily and hourly living the understanding of divine Principle which they reveal, are finding that the treasures of Truth which this Science has opened to them are of far greater worth than treasures of gold; they find that "the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

To the student of Christian Science, the words of Jesus, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal," take on a new significance. Jesus said, "The kingdom of God is within you." To one, therefore, who

Earning His Reward

Patience and perseverance are the two chief acquirements of the successful artist. These shall hereafter reward him. No great work of art was ever achieved without them. —George Sand.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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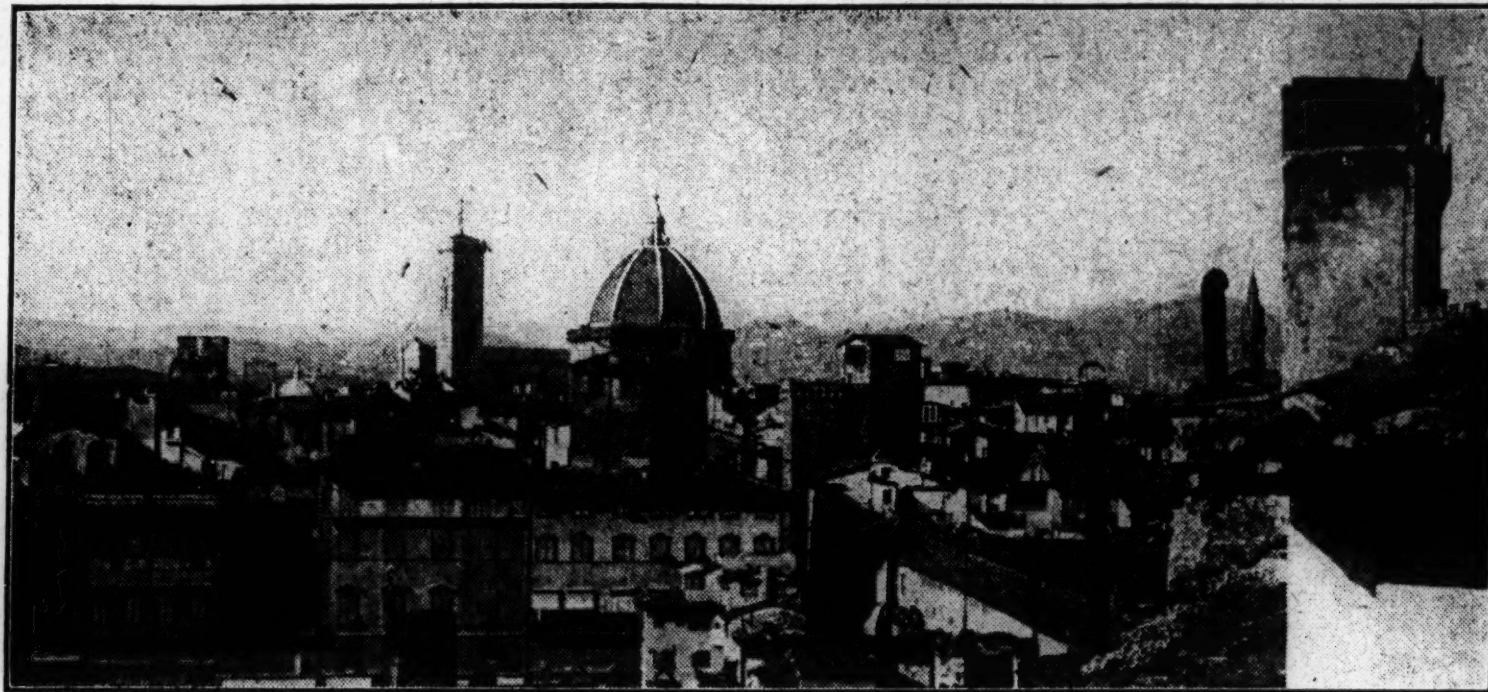
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Looking Over the Roofs of Florence to the Tuscan Hills

to their present status as peaceful habitations: the sun moves around them all day, gliding first one side, then another, and the moon silvers them by night. One looks down from them into the street beneath as into a cañon, and the noise and movement come up softened until, instead of a disturbance, it is but a pleasant reminder of a busy activity and cheerful movement going on far below.

I look out from the windows, and am not merely in, but lifted above, the red-tiled world. All around on the red-brown roofs are the olive and little gardens which the tenants water in the early summer mornings, and where they, eat their suppers in the warm evenings, and beat their rugs and mattresses, and hang out a vividly-colored Monday's wash. We are a community of our own up there in the sunshine, and the few tower-dwellers are the happiest of all and see the most.

And what do I not see from my tower? Wonders which travelers come from the ends of the world to look upon for even a few days, and which are socially grouped around me, for my delight, at every hour of the day and night.

Close around, in near-by streets, rise other towers, each with a long, long history attached. At the foot of the street is the Ponte Vecchio, and just across the river are Giotto's Belfry, and the vast curve of Brunelleschi's cupola, and the bellfries of all the world; celebrated churches; the glorious tower of the Palazzo Vecchio leaping high above them all; and on the other side is the Pitti Palace, and the green Boboli gardens stretching over the hillside, where the nightingales sing so loudly in the May nights that even my tower is musical with their song. Further off, encompassing the city, are the hills, those lovely hills of Tuscany, amethysts in the dawn and sunsets misty-gray with the olives and beneath the radiant blue of noon. And all the bells are ringing. I not only hear them, I can see them swinging joyously out from all the bellfries, as the sunset turns the city to gold. Then, as the night comes on, the lights begin to sparkle like a cloud of fireflies across the city and on the nearer hills.

Indeed and indeed I am happy in my tower; and the delight lies, not in its mere antiquity, though that is thrilling; but in being high up in the air and sunlight, lifted toward the sky, above the other house-tops, and with an unobstructed view, north, south, east and west, over one of the loveliest and most nobly historic regions of the world.

Bryant's Nature Quality

Of the qualities of his poems of nature, most readers of Bryant, apparently following Stedman, have emphasized the "elementary" aspect of his themes and of his mood—his interest in earth, air, and water, as distinguished from an interest in insect, bird, and tree; and although something is said of his accuracy in detail, one receives the impression that he tended to avoid detail on account of his preference for the universal. From "Thanatopsis," his most popular poem, one might very well reach this conclusion, since in the entire poem he mentions only the oak—no other tree, and no bird or flower. But as a matter of fact, Bryant, if not often minutely descriptive, is quite as concrete as most American poets, and mentions more species of flowers and trees than any other American poet—more than Lowell or Whittier or even Whitman. Insects alone seemed of slight interest to him, or else he regarded them as alien to the dignity of poetry. Only the bee occurs with any frequency, and even in this case one suspects that the alliterative association with "brood" and "birds" and "blossoms" had something to do with the matter. Of mammals he introduced into his verse, like Whitman, an assortment that would suffice for a zoological garden. The deer, the squirrel, the wolf, or the panther graces almost every page; the deer indeed, if one may judge by the number of poems in which it appears, was to him a symbol of the great forests

the beech, the pine, the maple—are used repeatedly, the oak for instance, occurring in some twenty poems. Lastly, the flowers of his poetry, though but a small bouquet compared with those he could name, are about forty-five in number, and his use of them indicates a faithfulness of observation that well-nigh exceeds Thoreau's. Three—the yellow violet, the fringed gentian, and the painted cup—are the themes of separate poems. Of the forty-five species it is rather odd that none, save the violet, reappears more than once or twice. Who he wanted a flower, he generally picked a new one—the water-lily, the dandelion, the meadowweet, and a dozen others blossom only once in the poetical work of over seventy years. —Norman Foerster, in "Nature in American Literature."

Villanelle to the Daffodil

O daffodil, flower saffron-gowned,
Effulgent with the sun-god's gold,
Thou bring'st the joyous season round!

While yet the earth is blanched and browned,
Thou dost thy amber leaves unfold,
O daffodil, flower saffron-gowned.

We see thee by thy mossy mound
Wave from thy stalks each pennon bold,
Thou bring'st the joyous season round!

Fair child of April, promise-crowned,
We longed for thee when winds were cold,
O daffodil, flower saffron-gowned.

Again we hear the merry sound
Of sweet birds singing love-songs old,
Thou bring'st the joyous season round!

Again we feel our hearts rebound
With pleasures by thy birth foretold,
O daffodil, flower saffron-gowned.

Thou bring'st the joyous season round!
—Clinton Scollard

Tusitala

His baptismal names were Robert Lewis, and Dr. Jepp says his father always wrote the second name Lewis. Stevenson himself had a fancy for the French spelling, but not for the French pronunciation. I must have heard the name hundreds of times from his wife and his mother, and it was always the British, not the French, pronunciation. I never heard him called Robert in his own home; nor did I see it written by him, except when he wrote his name in full: Robert Louis Stevenson.

When he decided to settle in Samoa, the question of his Samoan name had to be considered. In the native language there is only one consonant in a syllable, and every syllable ends with a vowel; therefore no syllable contains more than two letters, and Stevenson Samoanized would have been Se-vi-ni-a-s-o-n-i—in pronunciation a short sentence.

I was told by one who was present when the form of the name was being discussed that the late Reverend J. E. Newell, then one of the tutors at the Malua College, asked: "Why not Tusitala?" The suggestion was acclaimed by all who knew the Samoan language, and was approved by Stevenson when its meaning was explained to him; for it is Writer of Stories, from tusi, to write, and tala, stories. It was in one word of four syllables a name, a title, and a description of his occupation. The Samoans use only one name, and have no prefix like "Mr." —S. J. Whitman, in The Atlantic.

Dolphins

And, during it all, the dolphins are leaping. Sweeping their silver-tipped tails in a way Of rhythms so gay that they play without sleeping; Dancing and dipping, glancing and slipping Sparks from the arcs they describe in the spray. —Louis Untermeyer.

„Schätze im Himmel“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VON JEHER ist die Menschheit auf der rastlosen Suche nach Schätzen aller Art gewesen. Die Literatur aller Völker ist reich an Schauererzählungen über die Jagd nach Schätzen in vieler Herren Länder, und Erzählungen von verschollenen Galeonen mit kostbarer Ladung besitzen für jedes neue Geschlecht einen besonderen Reiz. In unserer Zeit wird der sogenannte Erfolg gewöhnlich danach beurteilt, was einer an materiellem Reichtum hat oder zu erwerben vermag, und zwar hauptsächlich, weil materieller Reichtum angestammenermaßen Befreiung von Mangel und Entbehrung mit sich bringt, sowie mehr Gelegenheit, das Leben zu genießen. Doch die Tatsache, dass die Menschen noch ebenso rastlos nach Glück, Zufriedenheit und Gesundheit an Leib und Gemüt suchen, ist ein Beweis dafür, dass der materielle Reichtum trotz all seiner scheinbaren Vorteile doch nicht das geben kann, was das wahre Leben in seinem vollen Ausdruck zu bieten vermag.

Die christliche Wissenschaft bringt in ihrer allumfassenden Anwendung auf die Probleme der Menschen heute der Welt einen neuen, aufklärenden Begriff von Reichtum. Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Begründerin dieser Wissenschaft, sagt in ihrem Lehrbuch, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 70): „Die Offenbarungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft . . . erschliessen die Lehren der Wahrheit.“ Und wie ihre Lehren gewissenhaft befolgt und mit Ausdauer und Folgerichtigkeit täglich, ja stündlich das Verständnis vom göttlichen Prinzip, das sie offenbaren, in seinem Leben anwendet, wird finden, dass die Schätze der Wahrheit, die ihm diese Wissenschaft erschlossen hat, unendlich wertvoller sind als alle Schätze von Gold. Er erkennt, dass es „besser [ist], sie zu erwerben, als Silber“ und „ihm Ertrag . . . besser [ist] als Gold.“

Eine ganz neue Bedeutung erhalten für den Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Worte Jesu: „Ihr sollt euch nicht Schätze sammeln auf Erden, da sie die Motten und der Rost fressen und da die Diebe nachgraben und stehlen. Sammelt euch aber Schätze im Himmel, da sie weder Motten noch Rost fressen und da die Diebe nicht nachgraben noch stehlen.“ Jesus sagte auch: „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch.“ Für den, der diese Worte der Heiligen Schrift ihrer geistigen Bedeutung gemäss auslegt, wie er es durch die Christliche Wissenschaft tun lernt, besteht das Sammeln von Schätzen im Himmel also darin, dass er unaufhörlich solche Schätze aufspürt, die aus rechtem Denken hervorgehen, dass er danach strebt, die Ermahnung des Paulus an die Philipper zu befolgen: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Jesus Christus auch war“, und dass er diese Gesinnung sich in guten und freundlichen Taten auswirken lässt. Wer so nach einem besseren Verständnis vom göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, strebt und in seinem Umgang mit andern stets nach neuen Gelegenheiten sucht, Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen, sammelt sich Schätze, die ihn befähigen, es mit jeder Aufgabe aufzunehmen und sie durch sein umfassenderes Verständnis von der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, erfolgreich zu lösen. Durch solches Streben gewinnen wir allmählich einen klareren Begriff von dem Menschen geistigen Einsein mit Gott, der Quelle alles Guten, und erkennen die unerschütterliche Folgerichtigkeit der Wahrheit, dass der Mensch als das

Bild und Gleichnis Gottes in Wirklichkeit nur Seine Eigenschaften des Guten widerspiegeln kann. Wenn sich mit unserm geistigen Wachstum und Fortschritt die Tore jener unendlichen und unerschöpflichen Schatzkammer, des göttlichen Gemüts, immer weiter und weiter auftun, sinken die materiellen Schätze, denen die Menschen von jeher nachgejagt haben, zur Bedeutungslosigkeit herab im Vergleich mit dem unendlichen Reichtum, der unser göttliches Erbe ist. Unser Reichtum an diesen himmlischen Schätzen nimmt beständig zu mit unserm wachsenden Verständnis von Wahrheit, Leben und Liebe und tut sich kund in einem erhöhten Gefühl von Gesundheit und Glück, in reichlicher Fülle an den Dingen, die zum Leben notwendig sind, und in harmonischer Lösung der Schwierigkeiten des täglichen Lebens. Das sind die Schätze, die weder von den Motten noch von dem Rost falscher Annahmen gefressen werden und denen die Diebe des tausendförmigen Irrtums nicht nachgraben und die sie nicht stehlen.

Darum befindet sich der Christliche Wissenschaftler heute auf einer Schatzsuche, die zu grösseren Hoffnungen berechtigt und reichere Erfolge schafft in Aussicht stellt, als alle, von denen man je in Erzählungen und Liedern gehört hat. Und er findet beständig neue Schätze, durch die er seinen Vorrat vermehren kann, denn wie Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 265 von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“ sagt: „Der Mensch versteht das geistige Dasein in dem Verhältnis, wie sich seine Schätze an Wahrheit und Liebe vergrössern.“

„The Child in the House“, where he gives us the early impressions of the child: „And that night a dream of that place came to Florian, a dream which did for him the office of the finer sort of memory, bringing its object to mind with great clearness, yet, as sometimes happens in dreams, raised a little above itself, and above ordinary retrospect.“ This strikes the key-note—the heightened transfigured vision which is that of the child and of the man, blended in the mist of reminiscence.

He recalls the low wainscoting, the stateroom, with carved balustrades and shadowy angles, landing halfway up at a broad window, with a swallow's nest below the sill, and the blossom of an old pear tree showing across it in late April against the blue. And there is the closet with the best china, the afternoon white mice ran in the twilight—an infinite, unexplored wonderland of childish treasures, or the impression of crimson lights glowing through the fog. Again he pictures the passing of travelers, „the coolness of the dark, cavernous shops around the great church, with its giddy, winding stair up to the pigeons and the bells.“ And to all this pervading influence he attributes, in his own nature, „a love of comeliness and dignity,“ which made him susceptible to „a kind of exquisite satisfaction in the trimness and well-considered grace of certain things and persons.“ All of this conveys to him a sense of home which he makes us feel poignantly.

No passage is more characteristic of this mood than the following: „He began to note with deepening watchfulness the phases of the seasons and of the growing or waning day, down even to the shadowy changes wrought on bare wall or ceiling—the light cast up from the snow, bringing out their darkest angles; the brown light in the cloud that meant rain; that almost too acute awareness, in the protruding grace of the lengthening day, before warm weather began, that beam of June sunshine at last, as he lay awake before the time, a way of gold-stuff across the darkness; all the humming, the freshness, the perfume of the garden seemed to lie upon it, and coming in one afternoon in September, along the red gravel walk, to look for a basket of yellow crab apples, left in the cool old parlour.“

No strange event—nothing, most of us would say, to quicken the imagination, merely the passing of the hours of the day and the seasons of the year. And yet it was the purpose of Fate to make us, as he expresses it, burn with a „gem-like flame.“ „To rouse and startle us into eager observation.“ And shall we not grant that the gem-like flame of his own genius lights the way?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1923

Editorials

IN CANADA, just now, the people and the Government are taking serious account of problems related to populations, and the migration and immigration of farmers and artisans and their families. As in all partially developed countries, it is recognized that the need in Canada is for more producers, more developers, and for stabilized markets. And while it must be encouraging, as new estimates are made from official figures dealing with the inflow of European immigrants, it is impossible to overlook the fact, recently emphasized by a Canadian writer, Edward Kennedy by name, in an article appearing in a recent issue of *The Canadian Magazine*, that during the fifty years ended Dec. 31, 1920, a total of 1,600,122 immigrants were admitted into the United States from British North America. This movement of British subjects southward is shown to have been six times as large as during the preceding fifty years.

Additional importance is attached to this interesting exhibit when the figures are studied in the light of actuarial tables, to which reference is made by the writer of the article. Taking the totals covering the latest fifty-year period as a basis, the claim is made that the ascertained increase in population indicated in the United States would have been, at the end of the year 1920, allowing for a growth of 54 per cent every thirty-three years, approximately 5,000,000. It is interesting to note the fact that this total, assuming it to be correctly estimated, represents a population slightly in excess of the present population of British origin now in Canada. It should be remembered, however, that in these estimates no account is taken of the not insignificant movement of farmers and others from the northwestern sections of the United States into Canada within recent years. This shifting of population does not, of course, in any way affect the totals referred to.

The pertinent question which is asked, and for which an answer is seriously sought, is why, during fifty years of what has been regarded as a period of intensive industrial expansion, while transcontinental railroads have been built, with laterals and feeders to support them, while there has been a steady inflow of immigrants from nearly every country of the globe, and in spite of Canada's need for the support and industrial aid of all her sons and daughters, the Dominion has, directly or indirectly, contributed approximately 5,000,000 to the population of the United States? It is in an increased population that Canada sees the logical and orderly solution of present problems. It is pointed out that by doubling the present total the per capita debt of the Dominion would be cut in half. The same process, it is said, would practically solve present perplexing transportation difficulties. Increased population would make the flotation of municipal bond issues easy and would attract needed industrial enterprises.

The conclusion is reached, by the simple logical processes which the writer referred to employs, adapting them and regarding them from the standpoint of a Canadian, that what is lacking, and what is needed, is industrial opportunity. He says it is this that attracts to the United States millions of emigrants from the Old World, and hundreds of thousands from the New. He believes that when Canada can offer industrial opportunities equal to those found in the United States, nothing can drive Canadians across the international boundary or induce them to renounce an inherited citizenship. Unquestionably this desired industrial opportunity can come only through and as a result of the orderly processes of industrial development. It does not seem too much to say that one must precede and one must follow the other as a direct development of what may be defined as an imperial rather than as a dominion policy.

It is not necessary to agree to or to controvert the asserted theory that the remarkable growth of the United States, both in wealth and population, is the direct result of a consistently maintained policy of what may be termed industrial isolation. In less than sixty years, the population of Canada's neighbor to the south has grown from about 33,000,000 to approximately 110,000,000. At the close of the Civil War the country's industries were crippled, her credit destroyed, and her people divided. An American dollar was then worth fifty-seven cents in the Dominion. The Nation has accomplished much since that time. And yet it is pointed out that America's opportunities were no greater than those of some other countries with which comparisons may be made. But it is conceded that American industrialism has drawn upon and attracted, throughout all these years, the surplus population of Great Britain and the British Empire. The fact is emphasized that during the fifty-year period ending in December, 1920, a total of 7,974,716 immigrants were admitted to the United States from Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to those from British North America. Applying the same actuarial estimates to these figures, a total estimated population of British origin approximating 35,000,000 would be found in the United States.

It is claimed in behalf of Canada that much of this tide of immigration would have been turned into the Dominion had industrial conditions there been equal to those in the United States. It is pointed out, perhaps correctly, that American industrialism is organized, while that of the Empire is unorganized. The plea, quite convincingly presented, is for the adoption now of an interlocking industrial system which shall unite Great Britain and its dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. A hopeful view is afforded by the prospect. It is declared that the British Empire, exclusive of India, has a population of some 60,000,000, which can be organized industrially upon a basis as advantageous as that of the United States. Looking forward fifty years, there is seen the possibility of a development unexcelled

anywhere. Opportunities abound, and in the future there is the vision of Americans, as well as the desirable peoples from other lands, becoming citizens and consumers under the embracing banner of a greater Empire.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S cynical disregard for political humbug has caused a lively flutter in the anti-prohibition circles of New York. The Governor has a sense of humor and a healthy contempt for bunkum. He manifested both qualities when, at the moment of transmitting to Washington the memorial passed by the New York Assembly asking for such modification of the law as would permit the sale of wine and beer, he remarked: "I will be glad to support any bill that will get us somewhere where we can put our feet on the rail again and blow off the froth."

The picture is a familiar and an attractive one to the foes of the prohibition policy. But somehow it comports badly with the hypocritical insistence that they are not in favor of the return of the saloon, which accompanies all their proclamations in favor of the return of liquor to life. Even Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall, found it necessary to comment upon Governor Smith's frank picture of the joys in store by saying: "The saloon has gone, never to return." Murphy saw the political peril involved in the Smith admission. Skilled in the art of getting what he wants by preaching a creed he never proposes to practice, he avowed hostility to the saloon, while imbued with devotion to the liquor cause. And the New York World, seeing in Murphy the one possible peg on which to hang an explanation of Governor Smith's indiscreet truism, has the audacity to assert that "Charles F. Murphy, by a single sentence, has taken the wind out of a new crusade launched by the dregs to destroy the effect of the New York Legislature's recent wine and beer memorial to Congress, and nullify whatever chances Governor Smith has for a presidential nomination."

Matters other than his attitude on prohibition enter gravely into the question of Governor Smith's eligibility to the presidency. Yet certainly if The World is right as to the alleged overwhelming public sentiment in behalf of the return of drink, there could be no more promising platform for a man seeking the nomination than the one so succinctly set up by Governor Smith. The brass rail and the foam, according to The World and its followers in the anti-prohibition crusade, are demanded by a majority of the people of the United States. They complain that the prohibition law is opposed by an overwhelming majority. Why not put it to the test? Why not allow the Governor to seek his nomination at the hands of a Democratic convention? We may yet see the brass rail and the foam raised to the dignity of a political emblem, as in the campaign of the first Harrison the log cabin and hard cider played a dominant part. A mere qualifying phrase by a shrewd and quibbling politician, like Murphy, at whom the finger of journalistic contempt is so generally pointed, should not be allowed to destroy the manly frankness with which Governor Smith has stated the position of himself and those associated with him.

It has been the great strength of "Al" Smith in politics that he has never pussyfooted; that he has never sought to do by indirection things that he was afraid to do by direction. His cards have always been on the table. Why should not the New York World permit him to play the hand which he has so ingeniously displayed?

DECIDEDLY, self-determination has had its day in Europe. The decision of the Council of Allied Ambassadors, as successors to the Supreme War Council, to confirm the Polish possession of both Eastern Galicia and the Vilna district, marks the end of the Wilson era. In neither instance were the wishes of the inhabitants consulted as to their national preferences, unless elections held under one-sided military rule can be called tests of the popular will. Thanks to their army, the Poles were in control, and the easiest way out for the ambassadors was to give legal sanction to their possession. After the award of Memel to Lithuania, following irregular occupation, it became evident that the Poles were to be allowed to stay at least in Eastern Galicia. "If you want a thing, go and get it," seems to be as safe a practice among nations today as it was in the days of Napoleon and Bismarck. "I took Panama and let Congress talk," President Roosevelt is supposed to have said, but whether he did or not, his own party later paid \$25,000,000 to Colombia as a recompense.

From a practical point of view the European ambassadors were confronted, to quote another American President, by a condition, not a theory. They really had no choice but to confirm things as they were. The time when the allied representatives, sitting in Paris, could recast frontiers to suit their own policies and notions has gone. The flux in which they found Europe after the armistice has hardened into a more solid state. Had they not approved of Poland's possession of Vilna and Eastern Galicia, a big army would have been required to enforce their decision. No one wants to start another war. With the United States out of the picture, the self-determination ideal has faded away. Military force has the last word.

In behalf of the Poles, it should be said that the Vilna district as well as the remainder of what was formerly the realm of Lithuania, and Eastern Galicia were for several hundred years part of the Kingdom of Poland. Though numerically inferior in both regions, the Poles have continued to form the better educated classes. Both Vilna and Lemberg have been and are centers of Polish culture. Mickiewicz, Poland's greatest poet, was a native of Lithuania. Since the partition, the Poles found under Austrian rule in Eastern Galicia one of the best shelters for their movement to restore national unity. Whether under the new democratic ideals of the western world

Foam, and the Brass Rail

Men, Animals, and the Press

the will of mere numbers, the uneducated majority against the intellectual elite, should have the final say in the national attribution of a country is a moot question. Too much emphasis on nationality alone has ended in a Balkanized Europe.

Against these considerations must be set down the facts that Vilna was the historic capital of Lithuania and is still claimed as such by the race. Polish troops occupied it in defiance of the League of Nations, which had decided on a plebiscite under neutral control. Though repudiating responsibility for the insurrectionists, the Polish Government has since accepted the benefit of their lawless act. In Eastern Galicia, where 75 per cent of the population is Ruthenian, an independent republic was proclaimed at the end of the war, only to be crushed by the Polish troops. "The Supreme Council permitted the Polish armies to occupy the country temporarily for defense against the threatened Soviet invasion, but with the promise that the political status should be arranged by the Council in accordance with the wishes of the population," wrote Henry W. Nevins in *The Manchester Guardian Weekly* for Dec. 8, 1922. This promise has not been fulfilled. While at Vilna the Lithuanians may protest with Russian backing, the Ruthenians will have to wait for a while. By the treaty of Riga the Russians abandoned them in 1920.

WHEN the potent influence is considered which descriptive stories dealing with animals exercise on the popular imagination, it is almost trite to say that it is important they should carry a constructive moral. Two articles in current magazines illustrate by contrast this fact, however, better than any lengthy dissertation. One is a story dealing with the methods employed by a well-known motion picture director in training animals entirely by humane measures for most difficult feats of acting before the camera; the other is an article dealing with the methods used in capturing and taming a herd of wild elephants. It is not the purpose here to criticize the procedure employed in this latter instance, if it is deemed essential by those using it; rather, it is designed to point out that the lurid description of such details is anything but conducive to real helpfulness for either readers or animals.

Taking the last-mentioned article first, whoever peruses it will learn that after a large bull had been held captive four days, "he was not only hungry, but tormented with thirst. He had been given no water. He was lunging and striking at anything in sight." Then he was bowled over by a charge from two tame elephants. He "struck the ground heavily with a great gasp," and four men beat him with thick rattan for about three minutes. He was allowed to get up, and the process was repeated three times, when he gave in with a roar. "He had had enough punishment. His resistance was broken."

Contrariwise, the other trainer, who has many remarkable results to his credit, reasons in the exactly opposite manner, along this line: The first thing to be done, in the case of an animal, is to make it realize that it need have no fear of you. In establishing this sense, he urges it is important never to tease an animal, nor to play practical jokes on it, nor to laugh at its mistakes. Always treat it, he adds, with respect, remembering that an animal craves affection and companionship, and responds to kindness and understanding with eagerness. Therefore, make it feel safe with you, and do not be in a hurry to force even your friendship upon it. Always keep faith with an animal, he explains. "That's the way to win any animal: dog, tiger, wolf, skunk—or man or woman."

Which of these two stories will do the greater good?

Editorial Notes

EVEN if the theory of Dr. Alfred Wegener, a German geographer and meteorologist, that the great continents—Africa, the Americas, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, and Europe—once formed a coherent mass, but for long ages have been engaged in a slow process of drifting apart, does not survive, it has had the signal merit of bringing together for comparison many of the separate modes of exploring the present and past history of the globe. A glance at the map shows, it is true, that the western shores of Africa-Europe show a remarkable congruity with the eastern contours of the Americas. Similarly the south of Asia-Africa may be adjusted to Australia-Antarctica. But evidences of actual drifting are so slight and dubious as to be practically negligible, though since 1920, when it was launched in a book, the drift theory has remained a center of debate, and has been discussed at many meetings of geographers, geologists, and biologists. Appearances indicate, however, that it is far from done with yet.

A WOMAN who spends many of her week-end holidays driving about the country was quoted recently as stating that the coal shortage in America is responsible for the revival of one of the most picturesque of outdoor sports. By this she meant, it appears, that along the beaches of Long Island and Jersey dozens and dozens of persons may be seen of a Sunday gathering driftwood to take the place of the coal they cannot procure. This woman explained that this wood made the most beautiful fire and added that "while you sit about your fireplace, watching the blue and green and yellow flames licking in and out among the bits of wreckage, you forget there is no coal in your furnace." Perhaps she is right, but it would be safe to say that the great majority of those indulging in this picturesque sport would willingly pay the price of a ton of coal not to be doing so, and would gladly forgo the pleasures of the fireplace to have a good furnace burning.

What Is the Correct Pronunciation?

YEARS ago, the Legislature of Arkansas passed a legal enactment to the effect that the last syllable of their state's proud name is pronounced "aw." "Is pronounced," not "is to be pronounced." No statutory penalty was attached to the use of pronunciations other than the one declared standard, and the citizens of the state, devoted to the unwritten law though some of them may be, do not visit it upon the uninformed stranger who pronounces the commonwealth's name as if it were a variant of the name of neighboring Kansas. Since no common council has decreed what should be the official pronunciation of the name of any American cities, we flounder in some confusion. Indeed, five states besides Arkansas offer cases of varying pronunciation of the state name.

Dismissing Illinois as an undefended provincialism, we may ask whether Iowa is pronounced with the accent on *o* and the *a* as Italian *a*—rather short Italian *a*—or whether *Ioway*, all syllables stressed alike, or first syllable stressed, offers the correct pronunciation. When the state name was chosen, Americans pronounced final *a* as long English *a*. To give its phonetic value here in these days when the use of the Roman method of pronouncing Latin and the constant hearing of European languages has somewhat Europeanized our vowels, we should have to spell it "Ioway."

Forty years ago, Nashua, New Hampshire, was always pronounced *Nashuway*, a spelling used by the country club of that city; and Mt. Chocoma is still pronounced after the ancient fashion, though a conforming to modern style is beginning. *Ioway* was undoubtedly once the correct pronunciation, though now almost, though not quite, branded as a provincialism.

Is it Utah, as spelled, or *Utau*? If Iowa has seen English *a* changed to Italian *a*, will Nevada permit its first *a* to pass from sonorous Spanish *a* to flat long English *a*, and will Colorado allow Spanish *a* to become transformed to that still flatter *a*, as in pad?

If in Missouri you apostrophize the state by any other collocation of vowels than "Mizzourah," as the citizens of other states would render it, you encounter a seldom concealed scorn. It is much the same thing if along the Ohio and the Miami and the Scioto you fail to say "Cincinnati," a curious rendition that seems an attempt to approximate the name of the city to that of the great Roman called from his plow to the dictatorship of the imperial city.

There are within the ample bounds of Chicago hard-headed, logical citizens who, with some defiance in their mien, pronounce the second syllable of the city's name "ah," not "aw." They demand of you to show a single word in the English language where *a* before *g* has the sound "aw." You can't, but you can reply that not outside the east, and not often there, does one give *a* before *g* the sound "ah." We pronounce the "Chi" as if it were French, giving the *Ch* the soft French sound and the *i* a sound it infrequently has in English.

We might explain the matter by saying that Chicago is the French phonetic rendering of the original Indian, that we took over the French spelling and pronunciation of the name which, if expressed phonetically in English, would have to be spelled "Sheecawgo." You may object that the French pronunciation is "ah," not "aw." Nevertheless, it is true that we did take the name as the French explorers and settlers in Illinois spelled it and subsequently, in the slovenly way peculiar to many languages besides English, changed the "ah" to an unwarranted, though in this case more pleasing, "aw."

A large portion of New York's population call their long, narrow home (not as Homer uses the expression) "N'York." This saves time and time is money, but they usually lose this time by affixing "little ole" to "N'York," a curious pretended deprecation and insincere modesty.

All young women in good society in Louisville—well, they pronounce Louis in the French fashion and ville in English. It is Louisville, the *ee* sound hardly so long as the two *e*'s indicate. Men of affairs in that city who assertively look down upon feminism and the frills of life, though often wearing fancy vests themselves, say "Lewisville," challengingly, their tone charged with contempt for anyone who would pronounce it otherwise. Most of us will vote with the Louisville young women, who, as everybody knows who knows anything worth knowing, are unsurpassed in pulchritude.

Is it St. Louis, St. Louee, or Sin' Louee? Is it St. Paul, or Sin' Paul? Is it New Orleans or N'Orleans? Again we may note the predilection of the women, which is totally for N'Orleans, and though French has no accent, N'Or is borne down upon heavily and leans is gulped hastily.

Many good citizens, and possibly some bad ones, of Wisconsin's metropolis say "Meelwovkee," though this has never gained acceptance with the school board. What a number of pronunciations there are of Pueblo. What is the correct pronunciation of Los Angeles? The most common one is a sort of compromise between the original Spanish one and the natural English one. We hear Los Angeles, which at least gets the Spanish sound of final *s*, and Los Angeles, which doesn't.

Neither common custom nor common council has established a standard pronunciation of the names of quite a number of the larger cities of America.

Money and Social Standing

WHERE money does not buy social standing, men do not bother to earn more than a mere bread-and-butter minimum of it, according to Whiting Williams in *Scribner's Magazine*. Thus in certain coal towns where work is regular, the thriftlessness and loafing of the miners appear to justify their employers' theory that they "have no sense of decency, no self-respect!" As a matter of fact, it is all simple—and human—enough. A high tonnage or day rate has been given the coal miner everywhere to make up for the irregularity of his job. Where he is lucky enough to have full opportunity to work, the miner's money may have to lie in the bank because it may be impossible to buy a house—perhaps there won't be any town there when the coal seam is worked out, fifteen years later. He may also be unable even to rent a better home, because the company furnishes only three kinds, and he has lived in "Class A" for years. Perhaps the roads are too bad for an auto. Naturally, nobody wants to go around showing off his bank-book—unless, like many of our lowliest foreign born, he is saving for the farm—and the standing of a landed gentleman—back in Poland! So there is only one thing he can do, and he does that for exactly the same reason that the mine manager in the near-by city builds his house or buys a limousine—namely, to indicate the distance he has achieved from the days of his flivverdom. He can take his dinner bucket and walk out of the mine several hours before quitting time, enjoying the satisfaction of saying thus to all his neighbors:

"You see, I can earn my living in half the time these other guys can, because I use my head—I was taught this business of mining by my father!"